

Phoenix reporter Sam Stevens sends The City the news via cable.

Phoenix photos/Jan Gauthier

# Phoenix enters a new age

By James M. Uomini

With the push of a button, Phoenix expanded its potential circulation by at least 60,000, and entered the age of electronic distribution at 3 p.m. yesterday.

Stories from Phoenix and Golden Gater will be aired on Viacom Cablevision's channel 35 in San Francisco as part of a video newspaper, produced by the SF State Journalism Department in cooperation with the Audio Visual Center.

This is probably the first time student newspapers have been involved in electronic distribution, said Hal Laver, assistant director of the AV Center and coordinator of the project.

Charles Davis, press officer with the California State University and Colleges chancellor's office, said, "To the best of my knowledge, this is the first time this has been done in the state."

The stories for the video newspaper will be selected for their news value to the San Francisco community and will

not necessarily be evenly divided between the two papers, said journalism instructor Bud H. Liebes.

Liebes and Laver stressed that the project is experimental. "We'll learn as we go along," Liebes said.

Phoenix reporter Sam Stevens will select and edit the stories and type them into the system.

The future of newspapers lies with electronic delivery, Laver said.

"Some people are predicting that the newspaper delivered to the door will be dead within 10 years. It will become more and more expensive to have the paper delivered, while the cost of electronic access will go down year by year. Electronic access will save a lot of trees," he said.

Titsch Publishing estimates that it takes 90,000 delivery trucks, covering 30,000,000 miles a week and spending \$200 million a year in gas, to deliver the nation's newspapers.

SF State journalism students will have a unique opportunity to prepare for the

electronic revolution, Laver said.

The video newspaper is part of a 24-hour-a-day information service broadcast on Viacom and on the campus cable system. The news will air at the top of each hour, seven days a week. The stories will probably be changed twice a week, Liebes said.

At first the service will be limited to 12 "pages" of copy, made up of 16 lines each with 32 characters per line.

Within two years Laver hopes the length of the text will be increased and that viewers will be able to phone into the system on a limited basis to request specific information.

The key to the electronic distribution revolution is the two-way link, called an interactive system, which enables the viewer to request specific information, answer questions and even conduct business from the home. With the proper equipment, a normal telephone can be used to request information, called Videotex.

For the time being, a home computer

is required to receive most Videotex systems, but within three years ordinary televisions may contain simple computers that will provide some access to Videotex, Laver said.

Videotex is a perfect medium for classified ads and directories, Laver said. This may encroach on newspaper advertising.

Cameron Smith, executive editor of the Toronto Globe and Mail, said that newspapers must act quickly to embrace the challenge of electronic distribution. Those who act timidly will go under, as newspapers lose advertising revenue to electronic competition, Smith said.

Several countries already have full Videotex systems. The English Prestel system has a 250,000-page capacity with full interaction and literally hundreds of services, Laver said.

Multichannel News reports that industry and business sources are estimating that Videotex will be a \$5 billion to \$10 billion a year industry by 1990.

## San Francisco State

# PHOENIX

Volume 28, No. 7

San Francisco's Award-Winning Student Newspaper

Thursday, October 15, 1981

## INSIDE

IN 1951, SOMEWHERE IN THE Nevada desert, Charles Targett, along with other soldiers, watched the detonation of a 25 kiloton atomic bomb from two miles away. And nearly 20 years later, in the jungles of Southeast Asia, Paul Cox was exposed to silent dangers that are now just beginning to raise their toxic heads. Their stories, and others, follow. **INSIGHT**..... See page 3.

**TIRED OF HAVING GAS** pumps suck your wallet dry? Had it up to here with sweating, radiating, gum-popping straphangers in The City's buses? Take a dive into carpools. **LOCALMOTION**.... See page 4.

**YOU MAY NEED A HORSE TO** ride.... but you don't need one to join. SF State's new Equestrian Team is off and trotting. **SPORTS**..... See page 11.

**MONKEY KING MEETS** Market Street — sort of. Actually, it's the Tianjin Peking Opera Troupe very alive at the Warfield Theatre. **ARTS**..... See page 13.

**ECCENTRICITY, THAT LIFE-** blood of chess, is propagating on Post Street. A few vignettes from the checkered confines of a fourth-floor room in the Mechanics' Institute building. **BACKWORDS**..... See page 14.



Phoenix photo/Jan Gauthier

"... yes, I think I can see the pearl-white Rolls Royce turning off of Market onto Castro now. A strange calm has fallen over the crowd gathered here tonight to maybe see the official premiere of George Cukor's 'Rich and Famous,' or perhaps catch just a fleeting glimpse of the stars... but wait... yes, I see them now. It's... it's... yes, it's Jacqueline Bisset and Candice Bergen alighting from the luxury auto... and the crowd is going wild. This is incredible. Bisset is tastefully attired in a..." (For more details, turn to page 13.)

## Brown pares \$20 million; student fees may increase

By E. A. O'Hara

The state giveth and the state taketh away, and with a swift stroke of his pen last week, Gov. Jerry Brown took away \$20 million from the California State University and Colleges' fiscal year 1981-82 budget.

The governor's executive order, B-8781, has cut 2 percent from all agencies that come under the state's general fund budget. This includes CSUC as well as the University of California system.

Before the governor's action on Friday, the CSUC system was already under a tight budget of approximately \$973 million — \$53 million more than last fiscal year's budget. How CSUC will find \$20 million to spare in the face of inflation and rising enrollment is the question now facing the chancellor's office.

Immediately following Brown's move, the chancellor's office took its first measure by announcing in Long Beach a 30-day freeze in CSUC spending, according to Dr. Tony Moye, vice chancellor of education programs for CSUC.

"Bake sales and car washes just won't do it," said Moye.

In addition to the freeze, CSUC is enlisting a task force, last employed when Proposition 13 sent campuses scurrying for ways to save money.

According to Moye, the task force will make its first report to Chancellor Glenn S. Dumke by Nov. 1. In the meantime, representatives from faculty, the CSUC Academic Senate and students will be working on the task force to try and outline plans for quality, yet affordable, education despite the shrinking budget.

Since quality education depends on available course offerings, faculty and funding, an increase in student fees is an inevitable issue, Moye said.

"We don't call it tuition," he said, "since that means payment of faculty salaries. We call it student fees instead."

Whatever the correct term, \$70, in addition to current enrollment costs, may be attached to each student's price of enrollment at SF State next semester if sufficient cost savings in other areas cannot be met, according to Moye.

Delegates from SF State's Associated Students met here Saturday to initiate their protest of the anticipated increased student fees.

Meanwhile, Bernard Goldstein, chair of SF State's Academic Senate, called a meeting of the Executive Committee on

Tuesday to discuss how the cut in funding will affect SF State. Goldstein described avenues of possible budget cutting independent of increasing student fees.

One possibility would be the freezing of part-time positions, which Goldstein said, "is the worst option since that reduction would cut out 200 available classes from the curriculum at SF State."

Goldstein named a halt or reduction of equipment and library purchases as the other budget-cutting measures immediately available.

The pesky Medfly has played a part in Gov. Brown's move to curtail general funding, according to Pat Pollard, associate budget analyst of the state's Higher Education Department of Finance, Education Branch.

Also to blame, according to Pollard, is the higher-than-expected cost of firefighting this year combined with lower-than-expected state revenues because of a general recession and resultant rise in unemployment.

## Working out with Jane Fonda

By Sam Stevens

Jane Fonda walks through the studio with an entourage of managers and business advisors, making last minute preparations. Her health club, Jane Fonda's Workout, is opening today.

The studio on Maiden Lane smells of fresh paint and newly plastered walls. The rooms are bright, shiny. The Nautilus exercise machines — 17 of them — fill a carpeted room. Fonda inspects the exercise equipment and discusses fire regulations.

Fonda's health clubs — one in San Francisco and two in Los Angeles — are her first business venture.

"For a number of years I've been a political activist," she said. "And I've been involved with the Campaign for Economic Democracy. The clubs are CED business."

Once she has recouped her investment, the profits will go to CED, she said.

"I am 44 years old and Hollywood is a hard business," Fonda said she did not want to create a dependency on acting.

"My husband and I began thinking it would be good to go into some kind of business. But what business?"

"I remembered something John Maher of Delancy Street said to me — never go into a business you don't understand. So, I started thinking about things I could do. And the only thing besides acting I know anything about is health," she said.

"I have been working out, mainly dancing, for 25 years. I have always been a healthy person."

When she began filming "Electric Horseman" in St. George, Utah, she

began teaching classes at a health club there, but she doesn't expect to begin a new career as an exercise teacher, she said.

"I'm an actress, not an exercise teacher," she said.

Fonda doesn't plan to franchise her clubs. After the promotion is over, she will leave the business in the hands of her managers and business advisors. Promotional activities include a videotape publicizing the clubs, today's grand opening and a book.

"Jane Fonda's Workout Book," not only discusses nutrition and physical fitness, but is also about its author. "It is about where I came from in the 1950s when women had to be buxom and blonde. The stuff we did in those days really damaged our health."

"The book is really for my daughter,

so she won't have to go through what I did," she said.

"This is my first and last foray into the publishing world," she said. "The clubs, the book — these are the ways I feel comfortable financing the issues I support."

Can she trust her managers and advisors not to exploit her?

"The people I hire must have certain values and an interest in CED," she said. "My manager, Mary Kushner, for example, I trust her."

Will venturing into the world of posh health clubs cause her followers to feel she is selling out?

"No," she said. "We've done surveys. Of course there will always be some people who will criticize. But I've been blacklisted before and I could be blacklisted again."

## Angry Pijan fans circulate petition

By Charles J. Lenatti and Michael M. Miller

A petition expressing "abhorrence" at the procedure used by the Student Union Governing Board to fire Dorothy Pijan as director of the Student Union is being circulated among employees of SF State.

The petition, addressed to SF State President Paul Romberg, says that Pijan "must be reinstated."

Nancy McDermid, dean of the School of Humanities, wrote the petition with the help of other faculty members and staff employees.

Pijan should have been allowed to go through grievance procedures before being dismissed, McDermid says. "Students have a grievance procedure and faculty have a grievance procedure."

The petition elaborates McDermid's statement. "To permit this abridgement of her (Pijan's) most basic procedural rights to remain unchallenged is to condone such action."

"Any such condoning — or ignoring — or this abridgement of due process erodes the rights of all of us to fair personnel procedures."

The petition, McDermid said, is an attempt to make her opinion and that of others known to the administration and the governing board.

Robert Picker, assistant to President Romberg, refused to comment on the Pijan case. Romberg is away on a trip to Taiwan.

Meanwhile, the governing board's lawyer, Larry Frierson, has told members of the board not to discuss the firing with the press.

Dan Cornthwaite, acting director of the Student Union since Pijan's firing, said that Pijan has been removed from the university's payroll, and has not received a paycheck since being dismissed.

Although Pijan does have some vacation pay accumulated, Cornthwaite said Pijan has not collected any of it yet. He does not know how much vacation pay she has coming, he said.

## Rats! Too smart for her own good

By Joseph H. Ackerman

"Do rats remember?"

Michael Jensen, a technical assistant — or "animal caretaker for both four legs and two," as he calls himself — in the animal colony on the fifth floor of the Psychology Building, scratched his longish, thin beard and said, "Gee, I don't know."

Francis Quan, a 22-year-old psychology major, returned to the animal colony last Friday to visit Michella, a laboratory rat he had worked with during the Fall 1980 semester.

During October and November of that semester, Quan and his

laboratory partner Charlotte Dulin trained Michella to feed herself in the Skinner box.

The Skinner box is a cage equipped with a feeder that can be operated either by the human performing the experiment or by the rat itself. A bar inside the cage releases a food pellet when pressed.

During the experiment, Michella was put on a 24-hour deprivation cycle. That is, she was not allowed to eat except during the one hour per day in which the experiment was taking place. In that hour, she was placed in the box and trained to press the bar to get food.

After the experiment was completed last November, Michella was

returned to her regular cage. Since then she has been fed regularly, but not handled, petted, deprived or used for any other experiments.

Thus, Quan was surprised last Friday when, upon being placed in the Skinner box for the first time in almost a year, Michella began pressing the bar and eating the food pellets.

"I really didn't expect her to do anything," said Jensen. "But apparently she really did learn (what Francis and Charlotte taught her)."

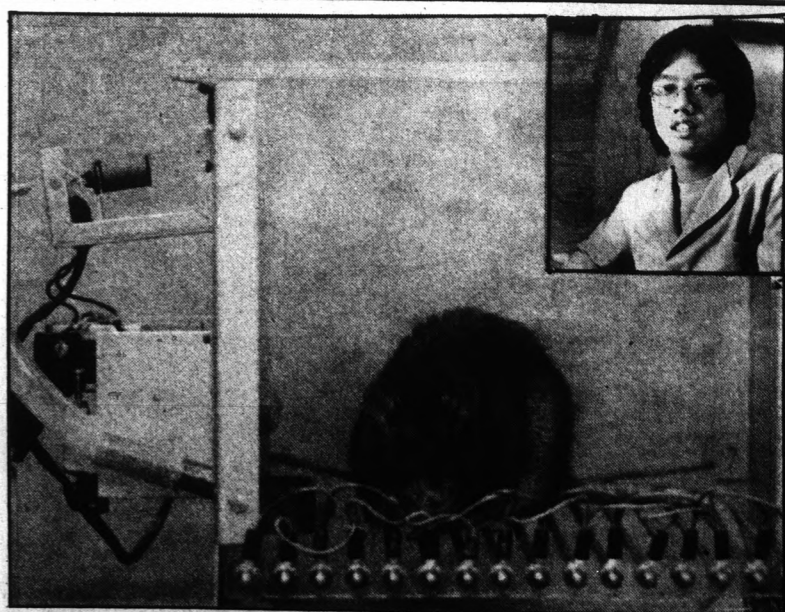
Learning, as defined by psychologists, is a process of building up to desired behavior through a series of steps. The steps are important because learning cannot take

place if the training is done all at once. For example, if students keep up with their studies over the course of a semester, they will learn more than if they only cram on the nights before tests.

The second aspect of learning is retention, or how long the learning is stored as memory. Again, the student who studies consistently over a period of time is likely to retain more than the student who crams.

In Michella's case, the desired behavior was pressing the bar. Apparently, Quan and Dulin did a good job in the six weeks they worked with her, for she has retained what she learned almost a year ago.

And for a rat, that's an awfully long time.



Michella in the Skinner box; Francis Quan (inset)

Phoenix photo/Charles Hammons

today, oct. 15

Sun Bear, a jazz/funk group will appear in the Student Union from 5 to 7 p.m.

Gineta Sagan, founder of the Western Regional office of Amnesty International and a member of the Italian Resistance during WWII, will speak on the international human rights movement at the Ecumenical House 12:30 to 2 p.m.

friday, oct. 16

Kathy Burke, lawyer, U.N. lobbyist and member of the San Francisco Bar Human Rights Committee, will speak on the current efforts of international law concerning torture and human rights at the Ecumenical House 12:30 to 2 p.m.

monday, oct. 19

The Humanities and History departments present a three-day seminar, "Humanities in the Marketplace," advising students on how to put their liberal arts degrees to work. Today's talk is, "What Liberal Arts can do for business," by Ann Halsted, vice-president of personnel for U.S. Leasing, from 1 to 2 p.m. in HLL 362.

Monday Night Football, Chicago at Detroit, in the Union Depot, 6 to 9 p.m.

## THIS WEEK

A CAMPUS CALENDAR

tuesday, oct. 20

Nancy Lindgren of Chevron discusses internships during the second of three talks at the "Humanities in the Marketplace" seminar, 1 to 2 p.m. in HLL 248.

"The Time Machine," a collection of classic film footage that documents the events that shaped America through the 20th century, will be shown in the Barbary Coast from 4 to 6 p.m. and 6 to 8 p.m. Admission is free.

The Union Depot will show "Animal House" at 5 and 7 p.m. Admission is free.

Student Life Services sponsors a Campus Media Workshop at 3 p.m. in Student Union B-114, to advise students of publicity services available to them.

wednesday, oct. 21

InterVarsity Christian Fellowship meets Wednesdays from noon to 1 p.m. in Student Union B-114.

The last "Humanities in the Marketplace" seminar will be on women in business in HLL 362 from 1 to 2 p.m. Martha Montag, program coordinator for community affairs for Levi Strauss, and Lorci Burns, representative for local government relations for PG&E, will be the speakers.

## NEIGHBORHOODS

OF THE CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO

# Castro : illusion and reality

By Roger Freels

Castro Street undulates at the foot of Twin Peaks. It's close to the Mission District and below the fog that wraps both hills. Castro Street is very much like Union Street — a shopping district. It has clothing stores, bars, restaurants and shops full of oddities.

The gay community of San Francisco is centered in the Castro District. The shift toward a predominantly gay population began in the early 1970s. Eureka Valley, where Castro Street lies, was originally settled by Irish, Italians and Scandinavians. Following the Second World War, and the building of the freeway system, these groups began moving to the suburbs. Gay settlement, coming some 20 years later, was a resurgence for the area.

"The Castro is a mirage," said Fred Brothers, publisher of the Castro Times newspaper. He said what's seen on the surface is scarcely all there is to the Castro, "a territory claimed by the gay community."

On a warm Sunday in the Castro, Patsy's country-western bar on upper Market is "Featuring the Music of the Country Queens." On Castro Street, two men sit in the Croissant Gourmand, hold croissants, and watch themselves eat in the mirror that covers the wall. A sidewalk artist renders on his canvas the torso of a young man. It's emaciated and overmuscled. The artist never lacks a model, since every third or fourth man passing fits the body type. A balding man in his late 40s walks by with "All American Boy" emblazoned on his T-shirt. A T-shirt on a younger man proclaims "Alive and hot and living in San Francisco."

The Castro Station bar pumps disco music into the street. The bass guitar is relentless. The high-hat on the drums sounds like a rhythmic blast from an air compressor. Quite a few cattle gave their hides for leather worn by the men inside the bar. They're mostly in their 20s and 30s. Every eye in the bar points toward the sidewalk, checking out the men passing by.

Over in Dolores Park, men sun themselves on the hill above a playground. Black and Latino parents watch their children work the swings, dig sand and run around. Two clusters of Latino youths stand near the statue of Miguel Hidalgo, "Liberator de Mexico." Salsa music crackles from an enormous black radio. The young men drink cans of beer in paper bags.

Dolores Park is shared by the Castro and Mission Districts. The past two years have seen several stabbings in the park. According to a study by Community United Against Violence, a volunteer organization, victims in the area are usually gay men walking alone at night, within four blocks of 18th and Castro Streets.

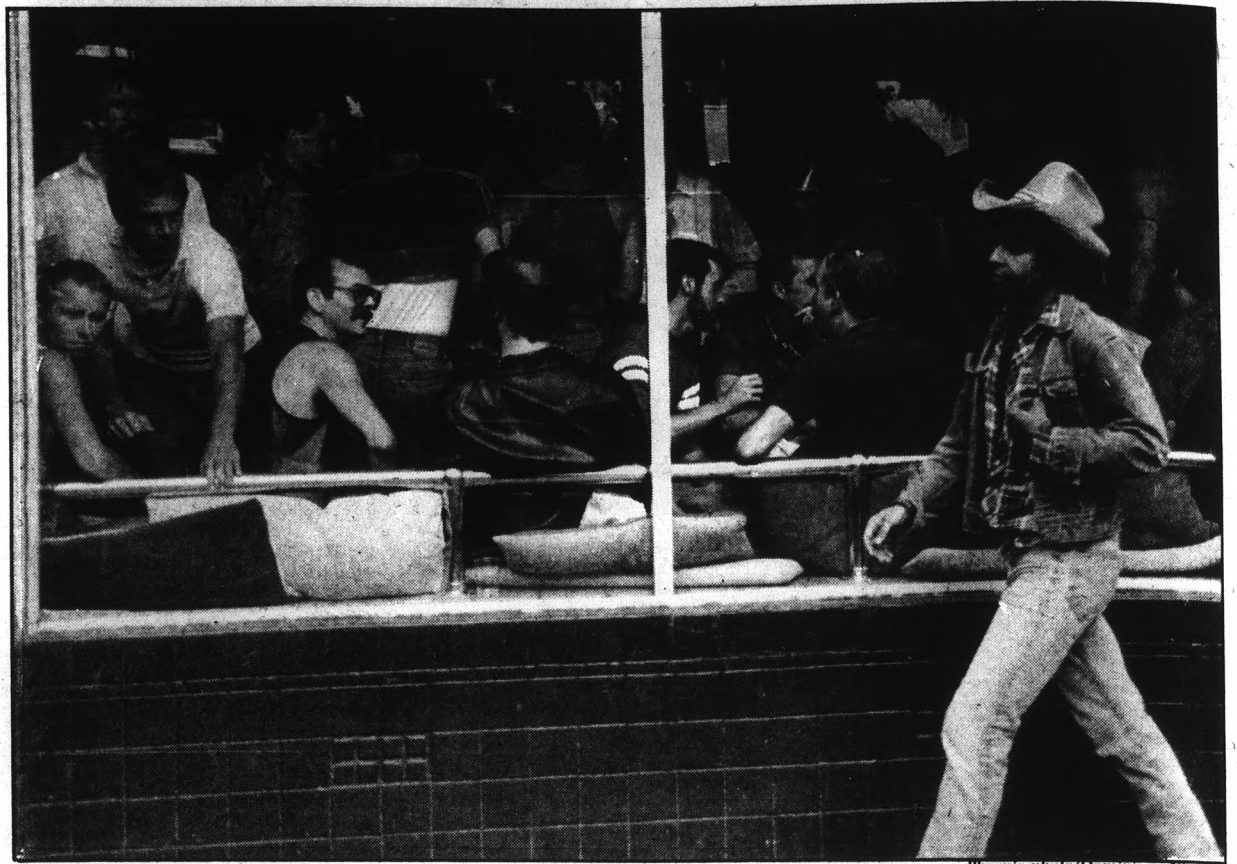
The study also said: the reasons for the attacks have as much to do with economic disparity as sexual intolerance; rents are rising quickly in the area and old tenants are being forced to move; the unsettling leads to a great deal of tension; the attackers around Dolores Park are usually Latino, ages 15-20.

The Castro District itself is changing rapidly. A further "gentrification" occurs each time a store goes out of business, unable to meet a steep rent increase.

A fish and chips restaurant at 18th and Castro Streets, standing vacant, was just leased for \$3,000 per month. Many small businesses can't afford this.

The shops that make it in the area are hopelessly expensive. Statements, a shop on Castro Street, sells high-tech household items. High-tech was intended as a low-cost industrial approach to interior decorating. A gold-plated reading lamp, strung on a metal rod, cost \$1,095. A bedside lamp, glass cowboy hat for a shade, is \$495. Ashtrays average \$100.

Across the street from Statements is an antiques store — Expensive Inc.



A typical Castro Street tableau — a sea of faces fills the Twin Peaks Tavern at the corner of Market.

"Money is taken away from the community and not put back into it," said Brothers. He said that most store owners don't live in or contribute to the area.

"People in the Castro are a direct reflection of the rest of the nation, they're frightened and grabbing on to things as fast as they can."

War Babies on 18th Street peddles ready-for-war-wear — European and U.S. military uniforms. Practice grenades stand in the window display. A bandolier of machine gun bullets accentuates a can of insecticide, standard issue, for use against body-crawling insects. To aficionados of army-navy stores, the prices here are horrendous. The useless cloth lining to a World War II pilot's helmet is \$14.95. Battered pairs of flight pants run about \$40.

At Mainline Jewelry on Castro, the T-shirt being pushed this month has a picture of Joan Crawford saying "I never touched the bitch." Display cases feature body- and genital-piercing jewelry.

Graffiti sprayed on the wall of a parking lot at 18th and Castro promises "GAY RIOTS NOW!"

There's little chance of this. The Castro is a bastion of economic conservatism.

Local 2 of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders Union tried to organize the Church Street Station restaurant in April of this year. The workers voted the union down.

The reason for the lack of unionization in the Castro has much to do with the Tavern Guild of San Francisco and the Golden Gate Business Association, according to Warren Hin-

ckle of the San Francisco Chronicle. These gay ownership associations hold economic sway. Neither group favors unionization, he said in an April 9 column, and consequently, workers in bars and restaurants have little job security and no recourse in instances of sexual harassment.

Asked about Local 2, a representative of the Tavern Guild said, "They go their way and we go ours."

A boycott took place Oct. 10 at Marriott's Great America. Great Outdoors Adventures, a San Francisco social group, was sponsoring "Gay Day at Great America." Lambda Association, a gay rights organization in Santa Clara County, decided to stop it.

The boycott "brought attention to the fact that the amusement park is Mormon-owned," said Rosalie Nichols, board member of Lambda. She said the Mormon Church has funded anti-gay rights activities in Santa Clara County.

Great Outdoor Adventures apparently ignored the political climate in Santa Clara County. "They thought they could come carpetbagging down here," said Nichols. The boycott worked. Only 8,000 people showed up this year as opposed to 18,000 in 1979.

"The gay community has no leadership," said Fred Brothers. He feels that more radical factions such as Solidarity, a pro-labor organization, only tend to divide the gay community. "They're just little children playing house," he said. Brothers plans on filling this political vacuum himself. He's running for supervisor in next year's election. Eventually, he said "I'd like to be Mayor of San Francisco."

## FOOTLIGHT

Shops of San Francisco

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# Tickets galore reaped by meter maids near State

By Jeff Glorfeld

Meter maids, those three-wheeling protectors of law and order, are writing an average of 1,516 overtime-parking tickets per month in the Stonestown/Parkmerced neighborhood, according to San Francisco Municipal Court statistics.

Last week, enforcement officers stopped issuing warning notices and started writing tickets for violation of street cleaning parking regulations. Most of the streets near SF State are scheduled for cleaning on Wednesdays and Fridays from 1 to 3 p.m. Tickets are being issued at a rate of 180 per day for the two days.

A total average of 2,956 parking tickets are being issued in this area each month. Bail for parking in front of a hydrant is \$40. Overtime parking costs \$20, and street cleaning violations cost \$10 to clear in municipal court.

Using an average of \$15 per ticket, an estimated \$44,340 is extracted from Stonestown/Parkmerced residents and visitors each month. For fiscal year 1980-81, the city's general fund gained more than \$17 million from parking violators.

Most of the residents of this area either rent parking stalls or buy area parking permits, which exempt them from overtime violations. So visitors to the area, namely students, bear the brunt of the city's ticket-writing zeal.

As a source of income, the more than \$20 million collected last year in San Francisco for parking and moving violations is like a thimble of water in the ocean when compared to the city's billion-dollar budget. But it is still a lot of money. Are the city's car owners being victimized by yet another scam?

According to Norman Bray, a traffic engineer for San Francisco's Department of Public Works, the answer is no. Bray said in an area such as Parkmerced, where there is a definite shortage of parking, the two-hour limit serves as a deterrent to drivers from bringing their cars into the area.

The game of musical parking spaces created by the two-hour limit also is a way of giving more people chances at getting a preferred parking place; for students a space near the campus and for residents a space close to home, Bray said.

Several years ago Parkmerced residents voted, through the San Francisco Board of Supervisors and the public hearing process, to have a one-hour parking limit, as a deterrent to students parking in the area.

When it became clear the program was not working, the residents went back to the supervisors and were granted area permit parking status and a two-

hour limit for non-residents.

Although the street cleaning programs in the various neighborhoods are subject to the public hearing process, the plan originates from the board of supervisors.

Parkmerced residents approved the current street cleaning program here in July of this year. Bray said the supervisors have pressured the Department of Public Works to get the entire city involved in the street cleaning program.

John Janonis, a Parkmerced security patrolman said some residents were surprised to find that their residential parking permit doesn't exempt them from street cleaning violations.

Is there any recourse for ticket victims? Vince Moore, also a traffic engineer for the city, said, "You can write letters and sign petitions. Residents have the most weight but students have a voice, too, concerning the streets near school."

## Romberg honored by Taiwanese

SF State President Paul Romberg has been in Taiwan this week receiving an honorary degree from Catholic Foreign University.

The trip is being paid for by sources in Taiwan and no SF State funds are being used, according to Sheila McClear, assistant director of University Relations.

Accompanying the president are Don Scoble, director of University Relations, and Lawrence Eisenberg, director of the Frederic Burk Foundation.

The three are scheduled to return tomorrow, said McClear, who was unable to supply further details about the trip.

The president's office refused to offer any information regarding the trip.

SF State has had an exchange program with Taiwan for many years, according to Professor Maurice Tseng, a foreign language instructor. This may be why the university there wanted to give Romberg a degree, Tseng said.

## LOCAL MOTION

NEWS & TIPS FOR SFSU COMMUTERS

# Computerized carpooling

By James M. Uomini

Carpooling may be the answer for students who are tired of the high cost of driving, trying to find a parking space within a mile of SF State, yet don't want to use public transportation.

An estimated 150-200 SF State students now coordinate carpools through Rides For Bay Area Commuters, a non-profit service available in 10 counties, said Cathryn Money, campus parking and transportation coordinator.

The organization provides a computer printout of commuters' names that have the same destination. It is up to the individuals to make arrangements and establish fares, although guidelines are provided.

Students may take advantage of this service by completing an application, which is available at the Student Union information counter and the Public

Safety department, or by calling 861-7665.

There is no charge for the service, which is primarily funded by the state and the Metropolitan Transportation Commission, said Mindy Kershner of Rides For Bay Area Commuters.

Money said that the organization estimates that each driver in a carpool of three, that travels 30 miles a day, would spend \$80 a month less than the single driver would for the same trip. For a 50 mile trip the savings would be \$134 for each person per month.

Over 150,000 commuters have been served by the Bay Area commuter group since it was established in 1976, said Kershner. There are now 20,000 names in the computer.

Students are encouraged to coordinate rides in the morning and evening, rather than trying to meet their exact schedules, Kershner said.

Although SF State now has no carpool program of its own, a service for

faculty and staff members may be created for the spring 1982 term, said Money. The idea is in the early planning stage. Special designated parking spaces for carpools are being considered, she said. However this would not benefit students who have no designated parking.

☆☆☆

BART trains will not run as often on Saturday nights and all day Sunday for the next four weeks.

Trains will run every 30 minutes instead of the normal 20. The delay will be due to final construction work on a new track in downtown Oakland, said Sy Moubert, manager BART public information.

The new track will improve the reliability of BART's service by providing a storage space for disabled trains and an alternate route through Oakland, said Moubert.

All BART stations should have copies of the revised schedules.

## Papan to speak today

All students and faculty are invited to an open coffee session with Assemblyman Louis Papan, put on by the San Francisco State Government Symposium, today from 12:30-2 p.m. in Science 269.

It will be an opportunity for open discussion on an informal basis with the Democrat from San Mateo County (19th District), who is the chair of the rules committee in the California Assembly.

## Equal pay vote Nov.3

A vote to decide if equal pay should be given to city workers in jobs of comparable worth was postponed until Nov. 3 by the San Francisco Board of Supervisors Tuesday.

Supervisor Harry Britt, a supporter of the policy which would eliminate pay inequities between jobs traditionally segregated by race and sex, asked for the postponement.

He said a survey comparing the salaries of city jobs along with the race and sex of workers in those jobs has not been completed. He asked for the delay

in order to give the board a chance to study the survey before deciding on the issue.

A spokeswoman for the newly-formed Comparable Worth Committee, which is conducting the survey for the city, said it is taking longer than expected to compile the data. But she was confident that the report would be ready for the vote in three weeks.

If the supervisors vote in favor of the policy, a city-wide election will then be held to determine whether the comparable worth strategy should be adopted.

## CLASSIFIEDS

### TYPING-SERVICES

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### ANNOUNCEMENTS

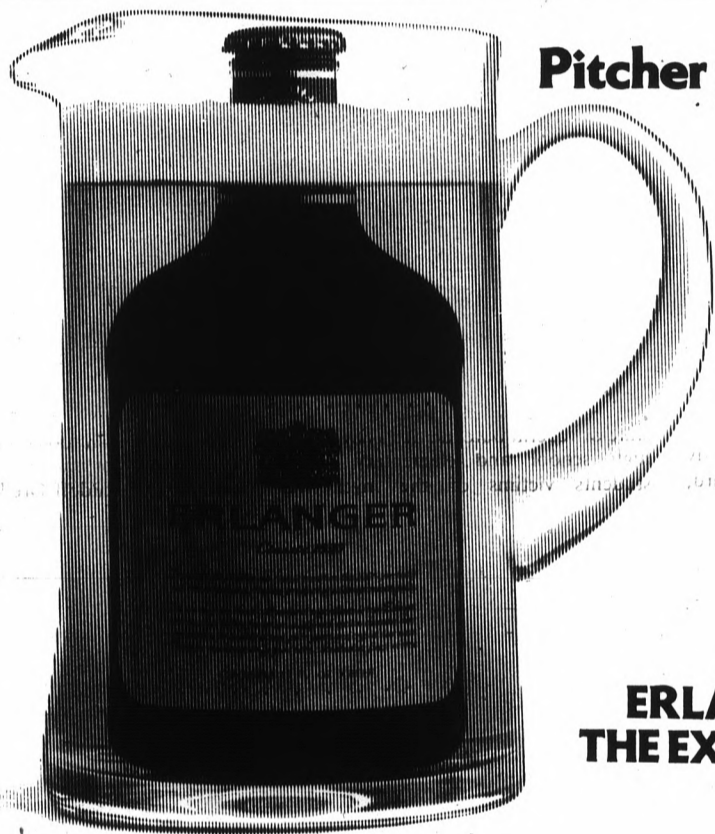
Women's Barter network forming through the women's center those interested, skilled, experienced, or in need, contact Lissa, Su. M114, non-profit.

Publicity service information available at the Campus Media Workshop. Come Oct. 20, 3:00 pm, SU B114, for info. phone 469-2171.

Women's center newsletter needs volunteers to aid production. Selecting proof-reading layout graphics would be appreciated come to the women's center.

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ENGLISH MAJORS, help save English Majors' Club from extinction. Next meeting, Thursday, October 22, from 1-2, in the Library, G-2, second floor.



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Tuesday, October 20, 1:00-2:00, HLL 248

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# Death row hell

By Danny Jong

On Death Row in America's prison, inmates are in a hell of their own making.

The immediacy of death is supposed to sweeten life. Yet some of these condemned convicts prefer to die than to spend the rest of their lives in jail, e.g., Gary Gilmore. And many "peace-loving, law-abiding" citizens are willing to accommodate these death wishes.

One citizen has already introduced legislation toward that end. Sen. Strom Thurmond, R-S.C., has just shepherded his bill, S 114, through his Judiciary Committee by a 13-5 vote last June 9.

The bill mandates death for treason, espionage, assassination and attempted assassination of the president, vice president, and other federal officials.

The national debate on capital punishment remains unresolved. Today, more than 800 condemned convicts in 38 states are sitting on Death Row.

In the past 14 years, only four men have been executed. Of the four, only John Spink was executed against his will. He was executed in Florida in 1979. The other three were executed after dropping their appeals.

The death issue has generated arguments that are varied and compelling. Both sides are fundamentally attempting to answer an ethical question: Should the government put to death those persons convicted of certain crimes?

One of the more prevailing arguments for capital punishment is deterrence.

The death penalty, it is argued, will intimidate people into thinking twice about committing a crime. For those found guilty of committing certain crimes, their execution will set an example to the rest of the populace.

The deterrence argument also implies we should execute the guilty to permanently rid them from society. Therefore, life will be safer.

The deterrence argument, however, bears inherent weaknesses.

The death penalty has yet to be proven an effective deterrent. Both sides have offered data, yet the "facts" only con-

tradict each side's argument, and therefore further cloud the issue.

Secondly, it is morally wrong to execute convicts to set examples. To use convicts as a means to our ends would be to dehumanize them to instruments at our disposal.

Despite being convicts, they are still humans with rights and responsibilities. Their execution cannot be justified by whatever good their deaths may do for us.

But there is a second and more reasonable defense of capital punishment: retribution.

The retribution defense argues that the punishment meets the seriousness of the crime. In cases of serious crime, only death is the appropriate punishment, pro-death penalty forces say.

This argument is perhaps the best one capital punishment advocates have. The retribution argument implies that a person must be held responsible for his actions, and that he faces the consequences of his crime.

The retribution argument thus espouses a criminal ought to be dealt with as he deserves.

But how far can the state go in punishing those guilty? Certainly, imprisonment has been accepted as appropriate retribution for crimes. But the death penalty is a matter that transcends a judicial question. State-initiated execution is, at its root, a moral question.

Execution can never satisfy the wrong that has already been done. But more importantly, execution is a watered-down euphemism for the extinguishing of life.

If murder is the ultimate crime, then it must be countered by the ultimate penalty. But what is that penalty? That answer depends on each individual.

He must decide which is the greater hell, to be executed or to spend the rest of a life behind bars, among criminals, forever locked away.

It may well be argued that to spend day after day, year after year in jail with the knowledge of being forever bound in social purgatory is the ultimate hell. That is what Gilmore implied.

The penalty of life imprisonment,

# Opinion



then, is the permanent elimination of personal freedom.

If society sends the condemned to jail for life without possibility of parole, that would be a better moral alternative than execution.

Execution, at its best, if that can be said, is just another way to satisfy our already too well-nurtured vengeful lives.

If we are to stop, or at least slow the violence and the killings, let us begin the journey to common sense.

Let us stop using and killing these condemned convicts. There are better paths to retribution.

## Letters to the editor

Pijan Firing

Editor:

I am writing in opposition to the Student Union Governing Board decision to fire Dorothy Pijan, the managing director of the Student Union. I feel this decision was not thought out well before it was done. The students in student government at this school are just trying to flex their muscles to see how much power they have. Now that they have fired Pijan, a court battle will more than likely transpire. It makes me angry that these students on the SUBG are wasting student money. This money could certainly be used in better places than court.

It is unfortunate that student government is merely a practice ground for big time dirty politics.

Beth Newick

## AS Response

In Gerald A. Fisher's letter last week (Oct. 8 issue) entitled "Pijan Defended," there were several misrepresentations that I'd like to correct.

In presenting the Quark proposal Mr. Fisher (represented by students) told one story, that of students who pay the AS fee, benefiting from the \$5,000 AS donation, and non-students paying extra. Subsequently, it was learned that this wasn't the case.

What confused Mr. Fisher was that the AS Board never questioned the value of the Quark Conference. Everyone agreed that it was a very worthwhile project.

The project wasn't funded by AS for two reasons: we were given misleading information and we were asked to spend \$5,000 of student fees, little of which would benefit students!

In the matter of Dorothy Pijan, I've never seen Mr. Fisher at a single SUBG meeting. (I've been on the Board one-and-a-half years), so I don't understand how he could comment on this. I hope that Mr. Fisher is less confused now.

Wayne H. Zimmerman  
Speaker, AS Legislature  
Member, SUBG

## Gater bias

Dear Editor,

This is in response to the final comments made in the article "AS Inside and Out" (Oct. 8, 1981) by a Gater reporter that insinuated the only way the Phoenix can do a good job covering the Associated Students is if they get into a conflict relationship with them. This sort of immature logic is exactly what caused the adversarial relationship between the Associated Students and the Gater.

The Gater seems to feel the only way they can adequately report the AS "beat" is to create some sort of conflict, whether conflict exists or not. I urge this reporter to read the articles produced by the Phoenix as an example of quality journalism. Sure, sometimes conflict does exist and the Phoenix reports those situations. The Gater, in turn, creates a conflict for every situation.

As long as the Gater continues to produce biased and lopsided articles why should we in the AS try to cooperate with them? They don't seem to want to cooperate with us, except when they can sensationalize and warp an issue to their advantage.

Maybe, if the Gater tried to approach the AS with a positive attitude, rather than a negative one, they could also produce quality articles rather than the trash

## Commentary: Phil Reser



## Klan comeback

They hit me in the head and knocked me down.

And then they kicked me on the ground.

A Klansman said, "Nigger, look me in the face."

And tell me you believe in the great white race.

Langston Hughes

So far in 1981, more than 100 instances have been reported of violence and intimidation by the Ku Klux Klan. Members of Klan and Nazi groups have been arrested in connection with bombing plots, beatings, plans to invade a foreign nation, kidnappings and more.

At least a dozen sites have been documented where Klansmen, and sometimes other violence-prone right-wingers, train with high-powered weapons for what they claim is a coming race war. Children and women are now recruited into the Klan and the Pentagon acknowledges KKK activity at military bases in the United States and overseas.

In 1971, the KKK had slightly more than 4,000 members, according to FBI estimates — a sharp drop from the 16,810 Klansmen which a congressional committee had reported in 1967. But nine years later, in 1980, the KKK is coming back. The Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith estimates Klan membership at around 10,000. Officials of the U.S. Justice Department say the 10,000 figure "may be on the low side."

The new KKK leaders are saying they are not racist, that they don't hate black people, that they are not against equality for all people.

In fact, they say, they are for equality. But the problem, they say, is that now black people are getting everything, they've made "too much progress" and now it's white people who are discriminated against.

This attitude represents the forces in our country who are pushing the reverse discrimination theory. Bakke and others say it politely in academic classes and in the halls of Congress, and the Klan says it with violence in the streets.

Reverse discrimination is a delusion based on two myths. The first says black people have now made "too much progress." This is an easy statement to negate if you look at a few facts and statistics.

For example, a few years ago, unemployment among blacks was one to one-and-a-half times as great as among whites; now it's two to two-and-a-half times as great — the gap is getting worse.

A few years ago, median family income among blacks was 62 percent of the median income for whites. Now it's 57 percent.

A few years ago, 25 percent of black

they currently produce.

The articles which the Gater does produce would fit nicely into the National Enquirer. But I submit to you, they have no business being in a campus newspaper.

Janet L. Gomes  
Assistant Speaker AS Legislature

## Pro-Choice

Your article "March for Abortion" was superb, but I have two complaints. There were more than 500 marchers; there were closer to 2,000. Also, we are not "pro-abortion" as your reporter stated. We are Pro-Choice, and there is a great difference between these terms.

Pro-abortion implies that abortion itself is a good thing, that it is the preferred solution to every unwanted pregnancy.

Pro-Choice acknowledges that abortion is not always the best solution for all women, permitting the decision not to have the operation. It allows all beliefs, all convictions, and the freedom to pursue such views. Why else would we call it "Choice?"

Mary Campbell  
Children By Choice Coalition

## Gay Research

This is to correct a misquote attributed to me in your story of Oct. 8 ("Reagan Cutbacks Leave Gay Research Hanging") concerning a four-year research task force I have coordinated for Division Nine of the American Psychological Association. I am inaccurately quoted as having referred personally to my own career in regard to academic job discrimination. In the interview I was actually citing data showing national patterns of anti-gay job discrimination found by research projects of both the American Sociological Association and American Psychological Association. Any added speculation about myself personally are inappropriate and quite unrelated to data I cited and the larger issues addressed by our task force findings.

William Paul  
Lecturer in Psychology

## Right-wing censors cut down Tree of Knowledge

By Steve Greaves

Across-the-board, Arab, ass, bawdy house, ball, bed, bastard, bed & board, boob, bucket, butt, cherry, clap, coke, crooked, deflower, dyke, fag, faggot, fairy, frigging, fart, gay, G-string, head, hooker, horny, hot, john, keister, kinky, knock, knocker, nut, queer, shack, slut, tail, tail-end, tit.

These are some of the reasons the semi-literate Texas legislature in 1976 removed from their public schools the following dictionaries: "The Doubleday Dictionary," "The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, High School Edition," "The Random House College Dictionary, Revised Ed.," "Webster's New World Dictionary of the American Language, College Ed.," and "Webster's Seventh New Collegiate Dictionary."

Mel and Norma Gabler are a pair of self-proclaimed guardians of the public virtue, who went into the censorship business 20 years ago and boast "the nation's largest textbook review clearing house." They persuaded the Texas lawmakers it is better to pretend than to be honest with children and young adults.

The Gablers are not alone. Book banning attempts tripled in the 1970s, with about 200 organizations springing up to teach parents how to get books off the shelves and out of classrooms, writes Edward B. Jenkinson in his book "Censors in the Classroom: The Mind Benders."

Since last November, censorship efforts have increased from four a week to four a day, according to the Office of Intellectual Freedom of the American Library Association.

With Reagan on the national throne — given sovereignty by 26 percent of the electorate — the slyly named Moral Majority Inc. has assumed the role of Star Chamber of the king's court.

Their targets include such books as "Catcher in the Rye," by J.D. Salinger, "The Grapes of Wrath," by John Steinbeck, "Are You There, God? It's Me, Margaret," by Judy Blume, "Our Bodies, Ourselves," by the Boston Women's Health Collective, "The Merchant of Venice," by William Shakespeare, "Canterbury Tales," by Geoffrey Chaucer, and books by homosexual or black authors, from Hans Christian Andersen to Richard Wright, from Walt Whitman to Maya Angelou.

This born-again McCarthyism seeks to destroy or make inaccessible to students not only works that depict or explain sexual organs or activities, but also any histories of racial and class conflict in America, and writings that question the absolute authority of parents, government and a certain brand of Christianity.

The censors cite many social changes to justify their book-banning crusade. Education costs are rising, literacy standards are declining. Vandalism is increasing, male-dominated households are fading.

These trends and the fact that schools

are easier targets for our wrath than state or federal bureaucracies have made high school and elementary school students victims of the myth that academic freedom is solely the province of the college-educated.

"These people want to go back to not being honest with children," said Judy Blume in a recent interview with the ALA's "Newsletter on Intellectual Freedom." Blume is popular with millions of children, and is a favorite target of the pseudo-moralist minority.

The censors call it invasion of privacy when students are assigned to write about their feelings or thoughts about family life. They call it un-American to teach the history of crimes by business and government leaders. They call it anti-Christian to teach about non-Christian cultures or even to suggest Christians may disagree with Christians. And they say books describing conflicts with parents, struggles with sex, drugs and peer pressure among adolescents destroy the home. Sex education encourages promiscuity, they claim.

Censors seem to forget they exercise the right to read or watch the works they choose to censor, yet they refuse that right to others. Each wants to ensure the moral education of his or her child by forcing all other parents to likewise restrict their children's learning.

Curiously, objections to violence are rare, occurring almost as an afterthought to right-wing censors.

They claim schools have no right to teach children about personal relationships or about how different cultures raise their young, assign responsibilities and practice religion. They would outlaw most of what has been learned in the social sciences in this century, and would even redefine science in terms of the Book of Genesis.

"Anyone who dares speak out for a book like 'Go Ask Alice' or 'Flowers for Algernon' or 'Black Boy' should know that the censors will call him or her a smut peddler, a corrupter of youth, a scum, an atheist, and perhaps even a communist," writes Jenkinson. So much for loving God and neighbor.

Norman Lear, cofounder of People for the American Way, has written, "The danger of the religious new right is not that they are speaking out on political issues. It is the way they attack the integrity and character of anyone who does not stand with them."

Particularly children. The Moral Majority Inc. rants and raves about the human rights of other women's fertilized eggs. But what do its members do when a baby is born? Insist on corporal punishment in schools.

Such parents seem to have an unhealthy fear of exploring feelings and ideas with children. It's beneath them to stoop down to the child's level, to be face to face, eye to eye, heart to heart, with a child. It takes so much time and energy to consider the child's emotional needs. "What about our needs?" these parents cry.

But adults shouldn't expect their children to comfort them. Such "role-reversal" — in which the nurturing role

disowned by parents and laid on children — is all too common in a society that does not train its members how to parent, said Rudolf Dreikurs, author of the acclaimed "Children: the Challenge," a book on nonviolent childrearing.

But to drag us back to the 19th century mentality that says "children are to be seen and not heard" is infantile, a kind of psychic vandalism, which Charles Dickens and Jack London — both authors of oft-censored books — exposed over 80 years ago.

Children are not the psychological property of their parents. It is perhaps ironic that government intervenes the least in the most important job in society, that of raising children.

But this is a sad reason to disclaim the natural parental duty to serve the child's adaption toward independence without forcing him or her to feel indebted and subordinate.

By refusing to freely give children the intimate recognition and intelligent, good-humored guidance they need to transcend the shocks of growing up, censor-parents corrupt — they don't ensure — the morality of youth. The model of distrust and intolerance that the censors follow breeds children whose "respect" for elders and holders of power consists of repressed feelings masquerading as propriety and superiority.

The semi-literate Falwells and Gablers may be a small minority. Puritans always have been. But they are well-financed and loud, using radio and TV and the latest 20th century marketing techniques to increase their wealth and the volume of their electronic preachings. Civil libertarians as near as Contra Costa county — where "Ms. Magazine" is censored in the schools — and Marin County — where a student was kicked out of school for wearing a button which read "Fuck the Draft" — are on the defensive.

The censors obviously keep reproducing themselves, so it seems they refuse to accept the consequences of their own sexual practices: that sexing leads not just to baby-making, but to an entire spectrum of responsibilities, the chief of which is to be loving and nonpossessive so the child may receive the fullness of life and thus learn to be a lover, too.

But they don't want their kids to be lovers.

My guess is many parents-turned-censors — they initiate 75 percent of the censorship actions in the United States — resent the economic burden of raising kids and feel shame, disgust, guilt and fear over sexual desire. They wish there was a way to save their children from the same burden.

So, with a devilishly ironic self-deception, they decide they will not let their children know their terrible secret: that sex is pleasurable, and that they have actually enjoyed bedding, balling, breaking the cherry, being horny for tail, getting knocked up, frigging without rubber, and getting crooked and maybe even kinky whenever they shackled up.

## The San Francisco State PHOENIX

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# Unions battle to bargain; winner is 'guaranteed clout'

By Robert Manetta

"It will be a life and death struggle," says SF State Provost Lawrence Ianni. "The winner of this election could turn out to be one of the best-heeled small unions in America."

Ianni is referring to the upcoming

elections to determine which union will represent the California State University and Colleges faculty. This spring the winning union will, for the first time, begin collective bargaining in contract negotiations with the CSUC Board of Trustees.

But the election means more than

that.

Because the CSUC system is the biggest higher educational system in the nation, Ianni says the winning union is almost guaranteed wealth, power and the clout to influence faculty voting in at least six other states. He says it will be the biggest union decision in higher

education in 10 years.

Though no specific date has been set, the election should be held in late November or early December.

The competing unions are the Congress of Faculty Associations and the United Professors of California.

Whatever differences that implicitly exist between the two will certainly become explicit within the next two months of campaigning. Already some of the differences are being made clear.

Robert Chope, president of the SF State CFA, says his union and the UPC have "overwhelming philosophical differences in affiliation."

Chope says his union is affiliated with groups that only deal with education-related issues. In contrast, he says the UPC is affiliated with the American Federation of Teachers which is part of the AFL-CIO.

"They're part of a huge, industrial

conglomerate that has no specific interest in professors. Our union, because it has affiliates interested only in education, is more focused," Chope says.

Chope also says the UPC is too heavy-handed in its approach. He cites its calling for the resignation of CSUC Chancellor Glenn Dumke last spring as an example. He says the move alienated many of the trustees who were previously willing to work with the faculty unions.

"Asking for Dumke's resignation like that is a little like shooting your gun before the battle has begun," he says.

Bernice Biggs, UPC campus president, has different opinions. She says she doesn't consider calling for Dumke's resignation to be heavy-handed and says she didn't notice that any of the trustees were alienated by the move.

The biggest difference between the

two unions, Biggs says, is history.

She says the UPC was specifically organized to attain collective bargaining and says the union has the best record of settling faculty grievances.

She points out that the UPC has a full-time lobbyist in Sacramento, whereas the CFA shares a lobbyist with other groups.

She also says the UPC is an autonomous group and that being affiliated with the AFL-CIO doesn't compromise effectiveness or focus.

With the elections only months away and so much at stake, everyone predicts that things will soon heat up.

Chope predicts a "blizzard" of fliers and other printed material and says both sides are getting lobbying help from their respective national affiliates.

Biggs said she would not be surprised if the AFL-CIO contributed \$250,000 to the UPC.

## AS wants own computer to cut tape, save money

By Charles J. Lenatti

Rob Kamai, Associated Students business manager, wants to sever the umbilical cord which makes the AS dependent on the Auxiliary Accounting Office.

He says the severance could save students \$50,000.

According to Title 5 of the California Administrative Code, the chief fiscal officer of the campus — at SF State it is the comptroller — is responsible for money collected by or for a student body organization and provides the accounting records and controls for the fund.

In return, the organization is required to pay for the cost of the accounting service provided by the campus.

Kamai said that the arrangement is both costly and inefficient.

Kamai said that if AS had a computer and did its own accounting, it could save two-thirds of the \$65,000 it will pay to Auxiliary Accounting this year.

In addition to costing the AS 10 percent of its budget, Kamai said the current system is inefficient.

For example, he said that last spring the AS finance committee asked Auxiliary Accounting how much money it had in its account. The reply did not take into consideration requests that had been processed and were going through student affairs, and that the finance committee had acted on inaccurate information.

Kamai said that an internal accounting system would eliminate such errors. "We feel that we need a system here which tells us accurately and immediately what our financial situation is," he said.

Kamai said he recognized the inadequacies of the system when he began working for the AS last spring.

"Frequently, because of the nature of the system, the letter of the law and not the intent is followed," he said.

"One of the first things I saw when I came here was an authorization for a can of spray paint. In order to get the spray paint, the student had to fill out an authorization for a purchase order and then, a purchase order.

"The purchase order had to be signed

by the program director, the treasurer of the AS, the director of student affairs and the student trust office. Before the student trust officer signed it, it had to be reviewed by the accounting staff.

"At least five different people had to be involved for the authorization of two cans of spray paint which cost less than \$10. To me, that goes something beyond absurd," Kamai said.

To eliminate some of the bureaucratic red tape and facilitate an internal accounting system, Kamai submitted a proposal for a \$15,000 micro-computer to AS and Board of Directors' committees last spring.

Near the end of the semester, the student trustee told him that the administration required approval of his request by the Computer Center.

The Computer Center told Kamai to submit specific documentation that would justify the AS' need for a computer.

"That's something you can conceptualize, but when you sit down to do it, it takes almost as long as getting the program created," he said.

Kamai and his two assistants are now trying to construct an accounting system without the aid of a computer and prove to the administration that the AS can be held accountable for its own bookkeeping.

"We don't have the ability to go to the administration and say, 'We have our own accounting system and we don't need yours anymore.' The university has to say, 'We can see that you can do the job by yourselves and we don't feel the need to do it for you,'" Kamai said.

The Franciscan Shops bookstore, whose accounting is also handled by the Auxiliary Accounting Office, is also considering the addition of a computer to simplify their operation.

"Right now, the Computer Center is helping us to determine whether it would be more expeditious for us to be on our own or to be tied in to the university computer," said Jim Sando, assistant managing director of the bookstore.

See COMPUTER, page 10.

## BRUCKER & MILLER

NOTES ON STUDENT GOVERNMENT

## Union audit planned for end of October

By Michael Miller and Richard Brucker

A management audit of the Student Union for fiscal year 1980-81 will be sent to the chancellor's office by Oct. 30, said Bob Quinn of the Comptroller's Office.

The audit will review the managing of the Student Union and will determine if the Union is in compliance with university policies.

Wayne Zimmerman, speaker of the Associated Students Legislature and member of the Student Union Governing Board, said the audit "should vindicate our decision to fire Dorothy Pijan."

He believes it will include a long list of problems with the management.

\*\*\*

Governor Jerry Brown will receive the names of two nominees from the California State Students Association, one of whom will be appointed student representative on the Board of Trustees.

Warren Tom Kellie from Fresno State, and Jenny Oroteza from Long Beach State were selected during the presidents conference of the CSSA last weekend. The conference was hosted here by AS President Yvette Terrell.

The CSSA meets every month on a different campus and is a state lobbying group for students in California.

A discussion was also held at last week's meeting on how to absorb Brown's slashing of \$20 million from this year's budget for the California State University and Colleges.

"It's very dismal at this point," said Terrell. She also said the association is very concerned about students having to pay for the full amount of the budget cuts through student fees.

\*\*\*

Eddy Carranza, chair of the AS Rules Committee, said a constitutional amendment will be proposed to the legislature either this week or next week that would redefine the job descriptions of the AS Board of Directors, in particular the positions of chief justice and corporate secretary.

Carranza said this could mean that the chief justice would not be a

member of the board and would not receive a grant.

\*\*\*

AS Speaker Wayne Zimmerman keeps appearing in the news and many people want to know why. Aside from being outspoken, Zimmerman sits on over 10 different boards and committees.

As speaker of the AS Legislature, he acts as ex-officio, or non-voting, member of all six legislative committees. He is also a member of the AS Board of Directors and of the Student Union Governing Board, and sits on various committees of both.

Two weeks ago Terrell recommended Zimmerman as the student representative to the Resources Planning Group, President Romberg's pseudo-cabinet. The recommendation will have to be approved by Romberg when he gets back from Taiwan next week.

According to Zimmerman, who says he spends 60 to 70 hours a week working on the different committees, he is not stretching himself too thin or on a power trip contrary to popular belief. He describes himself as a workaholic and says he is proud of his involvement with student government.

\*\*\*

The AS has extended the deadline for Student Union space allocation requests. All student organizations interested in space in the union have until Monday, Oct. 19, to submit their applications.

\*\*\*

The SUBG voted yesterday to approve changes of the wording in its election code that were suggested by President Romberg. After the vote, Barbara Crespo, chairman of the SUBG, said "We're separate from the academic senate and we shouldn't let these people suggest changes to our policies. We have to stand up for our autonomy."

\*\*\*

No, the SUBG and the AS are not the same governing board, and, yes, Dorothy Pijan was hired by the SUBG a year and a half ago.



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# Women study perceptions

By Ann Senuta

SF State's Humanities building is usually quiet on weekend mornings. Classrooms are dark, doors are locked. But on Saturday and Sunday, Oct. 10 and 11, the doors were wide open as women from all over California, with conference programs and coffee cups in hand, attended the seminars of the "Women's Studies and the Politics of Interconnection" conference.

Carol Lee Sanchez, a lecturer in SF State's Ethnic Studies and Native American Studies programs, discussed some of the subjects usually "glossed over" by the women's movement in one session entitled, "Third World Women and Feminism."

"The majority of our white sisters, both working and ruling class, are ignorant of our daily lives in our own communities, and unconcerned about our priorities, our explanations, and our perceptions of oppression . . . and of our struggle to maintain our cultural identities," said Sanchez.

Sanchez pointed to the meetings and cultural events that go unattended by white women, and said that people receive information about minority women from texts not written by these women.

Gloria Watkins, lecturer in the Women's Studies Program, struck out at the white feminists' implications that they are as oppressed as poor, minority women.

"Individual opportunism has undermined the goals of the collective struggle," she said. The organization around the white woman's own oppression is an excuse to justify her own class goals, said Watkins.

And unlike white feminism, the struggle against racial oppression includes both men and women, she said.

"It is hard to have a vision of libera-

tion that does not include this person that you have been trucking along with, even if this person sometimes wants you to truck 50 paces behind him."

All women have gained another kind of power in a Santa Cruz group called "Women's Work and Capitalist State Collective." Five members of the collective spoke about what they had gained from their experiences in the "Strategies for Networking, Survival and Resistance" seminar.

Through the collective's support, the members are able to function in the University of California at Santa Cruz system, along with their jobs, children and husbands or lovers. This may mean helping a member finding child care, unclogging writer's block or getting out of a relationship.

Using the image of a perpetual quilt, the collective is based on the experiences and issues that these women bring with them.

Member Ruth Frankenburg said, "We get a theory that is based on the fabric of our lives, instead of splicing the fabric of our lives into a theory."

In the seminar "Women as Political Prisoners," Beatriz Cottani spoke calmly of her experience in Argentine penitentiaries. She was jailed for knowing two friends in the underground. She was not active in the movement on her university campus, yet at the time of her arrest, having a pamphlet, attending a meeting, or even keeping a particular book at home was called subversive.

In prison with Cottani were women who had resisted the regime, and whose brothers and husbands had fought, as well as housewives, factory workers, students and professionals, all who were simply considered subversive by the regime.

She said the guards used physical and psychological torture to keep the women isolated. Food was bad and medical at-

tention poor. Along with sudden changes in regulations, the guards would try to keep the women from sharing their stories, their knowledge and their food with one another.

"Good behavior was to have no solidarity with others," said Cottani. "But this is a way to destroy yourself, and deny your own ideas. That solidarity was trying to organize life inside and do things that were not allowed, but what we needed to do as humans. We could not sew, sing or laugh. There was never a special statement saying this was not allowed. When they wanted to

punish, they punished."

Cottani was freed because of pressure from her well-known and conservative family. She cannot go back to Argentina without risking arrest, yet she still keeps in contact with many of the women prisoners by letters through their relatives.

Few affects of the experience show as she speaks of her imprisonment. Yet when asked her age, Cottani pauses. "26," she says finally, looking surprised.

"I lost three years," she adds, very softly.



Angela Davis pointing out the issues of the '80s.

Phoenix photo/William Hammons

## Feminist group relieves woes

By Charlotte Clark

Squeezed into an office next door to Sidley Figure Perfection Girdles, a financial district office workers' alliance provides a different type of support for the working woman.

Women Organized for Employment, an 8-year-old membership-run organization, works to end employment discrimination and improve conditions for women office workers. This group totals 80 percent of the clerical work force in San Francisco.

To do this WOE confronts some traditional bastions of business — Crown Zellerbach, Bechtel and Macys — with their poor equal opportunity record for pink collar workers. Among their offenses are a lack of job training programs for older women, refusal to give equal pay for equal work and general discriminatory employment policies.

"Managers just don't want to talk to us," said Susan Swan, 40, a WOE member since 1975. "It's embarrassing for them to have to explain why they don't have any women vice-presidents."

Swan works for Bank of America as a financial consultant in the municipal bond department. She joined WOE because she was looking for a group that addressed the problems of financial district women and she tells campaign tales with the self-confidence of a battle-scarred veteran.

Swan was one of 50 women picketing Levinson Insurance Agency to protest illegal pre-employment questioning, questions about a woman's age, marital status and child bearing plans.

As the group approached the opaque glass doors that led to the office, they could see the shadows of men huddled together behind the door.

Suddenly the door opened a crack and a press release was thrust out. Then the door slammed shut again. Swan told the story with a chuckle, obviously delighted with the memories it brought back.

Swan has faced elevators that have been turned off to prevent

demonstrators from reaching their destination, extra security guards and on one occasion, at Crown Zellerbach, a mesh floor-to-ceiling screen blocked her way to the president's office.

The 800-member organization seems to be catching the attention of its audience.

Direct action is not the only program offered at WOE. They publish "Downtown Women's News," a bimonthly newspaper, and offer classes on pregnant workers' rights, how to ask the boss for a raise and recognizing stress-related illnesses.

Counseling women on job rights or sexual harassment is another important service at WOE. Counseling is free to members but costs \$8 to \$15 for non-members, depending on whether the woman is employed or unemployed.

It was an interest in job counseling that brought 22-year-old Regina Heinicke to WOE a year ago. Although she doesn't see WOE as a radical organization, she said it is a valuable service for women workers.

"Jane Doe needs a place to go where she doesn't feel threatened," said Heinicke, explaining that sometimes a very radical attitude can be threatening.

Protecting a member's identity is a must at WOE. Names or addresses of members are never given out or acknowledged.

"Some women are very afraid and rightly so," said Reggie Marchione, who joined WOE as a temporary office worker before she returned to law school.

It is still hard to get women to admit they have problems in the workplace, said Marchione, and they often fear retaliation from their employers if they are openly critical.

WOE is tightening its belt by moving from its third floor offices at 88 First St. to a smaller office on the sixth floor and depending on two work-study students from Golden Gate Law School and volunteers to run it.

In 1980, 62 percent of their \$61,000 budget came from memberships, pledges, contributions, events and T-shirt sales.

## Forum raises challenges for women

By Ann Senuta

Racism, Reagan, pornography, and the wisdom of the body are the challenges ahead for women's studies and the women's movement, according to four speakers at Friday night's opening forum of the "Women's Studies and the Politics of Interconnection" conference.

The four participants were Angela Davis, a lecturer at SF State's Ethnic and Women's Studies Departments; Bettina Aptheker, director of women's studies at UC Santa Cruz; author Susan Griffin; and Arisika Razak, director of midwifery services at Highland General Hospital in Oakland.

Each woman brought to SF State's Knuth Hall her issues for the '80s. Yet

each talk struck home, as nods and murmurs of agreement from the predominately female audience accompanied every speaker's words.

"Ronald Reagan and the corporate powers behind him have virtually declared war on the people of the United States," Davis said. "We must remember that women are most gravely oppressed in this warlike offensive."

Reagan, she said, was "conjuring up economics of the 1950s, as if history could be rerun like one of his irrelevant and uninspired series."

The people of the audience appreciated the sentiment, but their laughter died down as Davis, her deep voice rising and dropping with the expertise of a skilled speaker, reminded them of the cutbacks in aid to families with

dependent children, the food stamp program, and affirmative action programs.

Aptheker focused on racial divisions in both the women's movement and the university-based women's studies programs.

"Racism and sexism accompany the bricks and mortars of these buildings," she said, adding that white people are at the core of the institution, and people of color are on the outside.

As long as white women remain "good," she said, they will receive the privileges denied minority women. And as long as white women remain bound by patriarchal class values, minority women will be kept out of the women's studies programs, and will stay away from the women's movement, Aptheker said.

Griffin talked about the internalization of racism. Citing Western civilization's dualism of mind and body, she drew an image of a "displaced knowledge of the body."

"At the heart of both a racist and sexist pornographic mind, one discovers a real fear of having a body," and a fear of losing control of that body, she said.

Awareness and closeness to one's body was Razak's theme. As a practicing midwife, Razak sees the "female body and its wisdoms as very real," — especially in the experience of birth.

"We cannot afford any longer to have this experience defined to us by those who never had, or ever will experience it themselves," she said to much applause.

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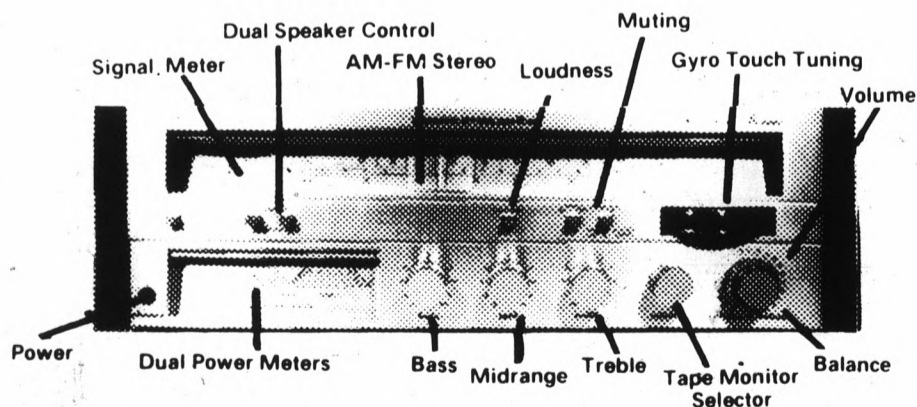
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# Court of Appeals turning Secretary Watt's light out

By Ralph Vonder Haar

The U.S. District Court of Appeals' unanimous decision Oct. 6, which found the Department of the Interior's offshore oil leasing plan illegal, sparked the surprise announcement last week at a congressional hearing in San Francisco that Lease Sale 73 would be delayed, environmentalists said Tuesday.

Lease Sale 73 extends from Point Conception near Santa Barbara to the Oregon border and includes the Point Reyes-Farallon Island Marine Sanctuary and Big Sur.

The three-judge panel found the leasing plan — which was first drawn up by former Secretary of the Interior Cecil Andres in 1980 and intensified by his successor James Watt — did not properly balance the petroleum potential against environmental impacts.

Although the judges' criticism was complex and sweeping, it focused mainly on the administration's violation of section 18A3 of the Outer Continental Shelf Land Act.

Richard Charter, the Coastal Energy Impact coordinator to 11 California counties, said the leasing schedule before the judges last March was tame before Watt revised it. Charter predicts Watt will have to make extensive

changes in his leasing plans.

Watt's public information officer, Andy Newman, said the court's ruling has nothing to do with the delayed lease sale. Delays in the pre-lease stages, such as drafting environmental statements, are the cause of the holdup, he said. Newman anticipates at least a nine-month delay.

The court retained jurisdiction over the case forcing Watt to submit his leasing schedule changes to their scrutiny before they can be implemented.

Newman said the changes are minor and wouldn't slow the process down.

Michele Perrault, a member of the Environmental Coalition on Lease Sales 53 and 73, said Tuesday that "Watt is playing political football." He wants to cool things down so his Republican backers won't be hurt politically, she said.

Rep. Edward Markey, the Oversight and Investigation subcommittee chairman, also expressed "suspicion in the political atmosphere" of the delayed lease sale. Markey, D-Mass., said at the congressional hearing last week that the White House feels California will very likely elect a Republican governor who would not oppose offshore oil drilling. Gov. Jerry Brown, a Democrat, is a vocal opponent of the drilling.

Watt's public information officer said it was "nonsense" that the lease sale was delayed until the politics in California were more favorable for the leasing.

It's been a lovely week for Californians, Perrault said. Along with the court finding the Department of the Interior's schedule illegal, and the announcement of the delay of Lease Sale 73, environmentalists gathered at last week's hearing to hear a panel of experts denounce Watt's leasing plans.

Rep. John Burton, D-Calif., who sat on the Oversight and Investigations subcommittee Oct. 9 to question a panel of experts, shook his head continually saying Watt's offshore oil drilling plans "defy common sense."

Of the 13 witnesses who testified, only two, both oil industry spokesmen, said it was in the national interest to drill oil in Northern California.

Most of the experts drew applause and laughter from the crowded Ceremonial Courtroom in the Federal Building as they responded to questions from Burton, Markey, and Rep. George Miller, D-Calif.

Michael L. Fischer, the executive director of the California Coastal Commission, drew cheers when he said "the time for drilling oil in Northern California is decades away, if ever."

## Racism remembered

By Anne Fisher

Japanese American students in San Francisco 75 years ago were segregated into special schools in an effort to rid the country of Japanese immigrants.

A community symposium held at the Japan Center on Sunday commemorated the San Francisco Board of Education's segregation order against Japanese-American children.

The board attributed the segregation to overcrowding, and to the large number of adult male Japanese students intent on corrupting the morals of young white girls.

The program's key speaker, Yori Wada, a regent of the California State University and Colleges system, said the order was a reflection of the overt racism and prejudice that permeated America at that time.

"Japanese people in 1906 banded together in the face of vicious anti-yellow sentiments from San Francisco and California government. This symposium will remind our descendants of that struggle," said Wada.

The symposium was a group project for students of Jim Okutsu's SF State Asian American studies class. About 100 people attended.

"Many people have an image that Japanese haven't taken control of their surroundings or reacted to discrimination. This program was coordinated to show my class and the community that historically the Japanese did

take action," said Okutsu.

The program also featured a multi-media presentation of slides and taped recollections of an 84-year-old Japanese American who was in the third grade at the time of the order.

Class members interviewed Dr. Kazuo Togasaki about her recollections of segregation and discrimination in 1906. She remembered she had to leave her class to go to an Oriental public school. She said her teacher in the regular classroom was Jewish and identified with the young girl's victimization. The teacher told the class to say goodbye to Togasaki, and said maybe she would be able to return soon.

Togasaki also remembers anti-Japanese feeling toward her father. He was beaten and arrested many times for no reason, she said. She often rode with her father on his delivery truck to discourage assailants.

At the time of the segregation, Mayor Eugene Schnitz was being accused of taking kickbacks, said Okutsu.

"He used the Japanese as scapegoats to take the media's attention off him. His friends on the school board backed the order."

The resolution dictated that all Japanese-American students would be sent to an Oriental school on Clay Street.

Japanese parents resisted by sending their children to a school funded by the Japanese Association. The order was rescinded in March 1907, in exchange for a guarantee from President Theodore Roosevelt that he would reduce the number of Japanese laborers immigrating to America.

Trent Orr, of the National Resources Defense Council, said the Interior Department's recent history shows Watt is "none too reluctant to violate the law when it suits his purpose," and that

there will certainly be lawsuits if he goes through with his leasing plans.

John Fields of the Bureau of Land Management, who announced the delay in leasing, came under heavy fire from

the panel. When Miller asked why the Interior Department hasn't narrowed down areas for development to specific tracts, Fields said, "I can't answer that."

## Weekend units beckon students from bed

By Cathy Hedgecock

One-unit weekend classes are filled with credit-hungry students.

The 15-hour upper division classes are offered in the Film and Music departments, the Center for Experimental and Interdisciplinary Arts (CEIA) and the Educational Technology Center.

Usually taught from 4 to 10 p.m. Fridays and 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Saturdays, the classes are generally offered for credit/no credit, although a letter grade may be earned in some courses by arrangement with the instructor.

"Our classes always exceed the 25 enrollment minimum," said Ann Deden-Parker, educational technology chairwoman, "and usually some students must be turned away."

The Film Department's classes are even more popular, with 90 to 100 students enrolled each time.

"These classes are great for students, especially those who work full-time, because it lets them squeeze in a few more units," said Deden-Parker.

"Someone who is taking six units can set aside a few weekends and get nine units for the semester," she said.

Her department first offered one-unit classes in the 1978 Summer session to teach skills not covered in regular semester classes. The classes were continued in the fall as weekend courses.

"For example," said Deden-Parker, "we offer a TV production class which must concentrate on hands-on activities such as operating a camera and lights. We don't have time to cover other skills."

"So now we offer a one-unit class to teach the planning and budgeting of TV programs, which are also very important."

Deden-Parker said that although the classes are over in two days, they require a lot of work.

"They're worth at least one unit," she said. "Students are often given a paper to write Friday night and library time to work on it. They come in bleary-eyed, papers in hand, Saturday morning, work all day and then take a final exam at the end."

Although the weekend classes are popular, the Educational Technology Center will not offer any on campus next semester because not enough instructors are available. However, three classes will be taught at the Downtown San

Francisco Center, 4th and Mission streets.

Most of the one-unit weekend classes are given in the School of Creative Arts — five by the Film Department, two by the Music Department and one by the CEIA.

The film classes fill a small theater in the Education Building, and students watch films by various directors and discuss style, techniques and themes. A two or three page essay at the end determines whether credit will be awarded.

Instructor Steven Fagin said he has refused credit to very few students, but warns his students "this is not a weekend at the cinema. This is an academic environment."

Wendy Goldstein, 25, a candidate for a credential in early childhood studies, said she took Fagin's class on Francois Truffaut/Jean-Luc Godard because "I just happen to like films. I think a lot of people come just for the films and the credit."

"I was kind of skeptical at first. I thought, 'How much can you learn in a class like this?'"

Jack Byers, associate dean of curriculum for the School of Creative Arts,

said, "The complaint we usually get from students is that they thought it would be an easy one unit, and it turns out to be more work than they expected."

Next semester the Film Department will offer classes on Walt Disney, Federico Fellini, Rene Clair, Buster Keaton and movie goddesses.

The film classes' success brought weekend classes to CEIA, an academic auxiliary in the School of Creative Arts.

Director Stephen Dobbs led the center's first weekend course this semester — an introduction to departments and classes in Creative Arts. It will be repeated next semester on Feb. 19-20.

Twenty students watched a slide show, toured campus television and radio stations, heard violin and flute recitals and watched a play rehearsal during parts of the course.

"Most students are not aware of the range of classes offered in the School of Creative Arts," Dobbs said. "This class was a useful introduction for majors in our departments. We also tried to reach outside students." Five of the 20 par-

ticipants were not from the creative arts school.

Credit for the course was based solely on attendance. No tests or papers were required, but Dobbs thinks the class is worth one unit.

"I think the criterion for awarding academic credit should be what is learned," he said. "Reactions that students wrote at the end of class showed they learned a lot."

"A couple of them said they got ideas for working in other fields. Most said this type of overview would be good for other schools to let students know what they offer."

The Music Department also offered two weekend classes this semester on Women in American Music and Music Education for Handicapped Children.

The department will not offer any weekend classes in the spring but will conduct a one-unit class on the Beatles and Rolling Stones that will meet every Wednesday for five weeks.

Each department's weekend classes are listed in the class schedule as one-unit classes, and a footnote at the end of the section gives meeting times and dates.

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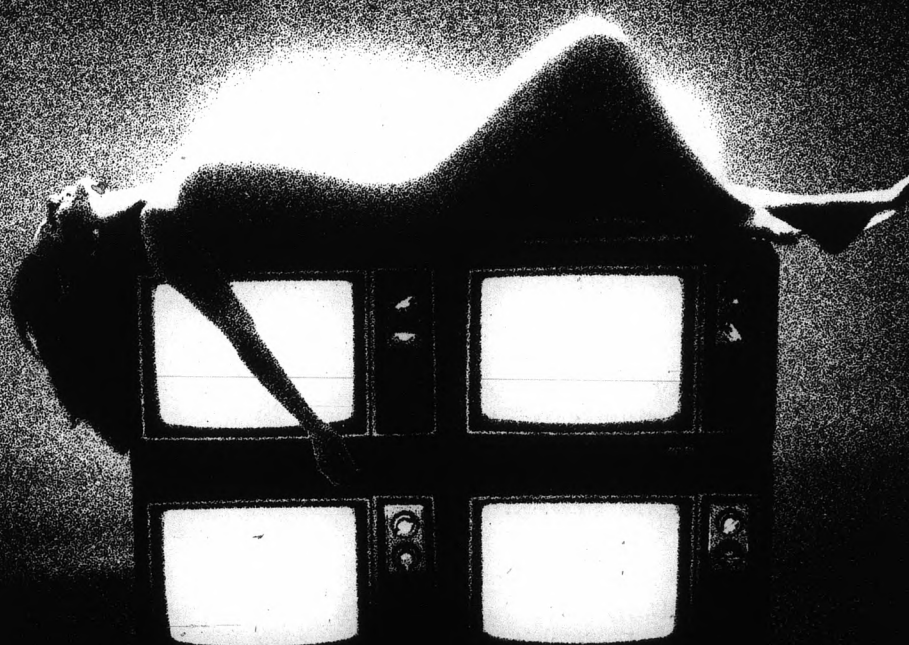
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# DPS slates surprise drills for emergency evacuation

By Andrea Behr

The emergency evacuation drills that sent everyone on campus scurrying — or strolling leisurely — outside last spring will be repeated sometime this year, although the campus Department of Public Safety isn't saying when.

The campus had been spared such drills during the previous two or three semesters because DPS was developing new procedures, writing up a new manual and organizing a new Environmental Health and Occupational Safety department under Henry Queen, the department's new director.

Each building has been assigned faculty or staff coordinators to oversee evacuations. In March, the new system made its debut, and Queen and DPS Chief Jon Schorle said the building-by-building drills went well.

There was some confusion, apparently, about how to evacuate disabled people. The DPS originally instructed building emergency coordinators that in a real emergency, students and others confined to wheelchairs should be removed from their chairs and carried downstairs, since elevators should not be used.

It was found, however, that for some people, being removed from wheelchairs may create problems. According to Steve Coffman, assistant coordinator of

Disabled Student Services, in an emergency, common sense should prevail, and the wheelchair-bound person should be asked what his needs and preferences are.

"The procedures seem to be satisfactory as long as everyone understands them and they're disseminated," Coffman said. "I heard rumors that there were several cases where people didn't know what to do."

Schorle said the instructions on transporting disabled people had been modified as a result of what the department learned during the last set of drills. The emergency coordinators for each building have learned how to carry chairs downstairs in teams of four. During drills, however, wheelchair users should simply wait at the top of staircases and not be moved out of buildings.

People who work or have classes with disabled people should stay aware of their needs during drills or real emergencies.

Deaf people, Coffman said, need only to be told that the alarm has sounded, but blind people will require guidance in the rush of a real emergency.

Housing director Don Finlayson said the dorms have their own emergency drills periodically, and residents in wheelchairs are instructed to go to the smoke towers at each end of Verducci Hall. In a real emergency, they would

wait for firefighters to carry them out of the dorm in their chairs.

False fire alarms are a perennial dorm problem, Finlayson said, although there has been only one so far this semester. He said he hated even to mention false alarms.

"When I talk about it, we have one," he said. "That's an offense, you know. We prosecute, in addition to throwing them out on the street. It depends on who's (living) in the building. You get one wierdo who thinks that's fun . . ."

The DPS has printed and distributed about 3,000 copies of its new, red-and-white procedures manual, a flip folder that explains what to do in every situation from civil disturbance or demonstration ("avoid provoking or obstructing the demonstrators") to nuclear attack ("in the event of a surprise attack and a bright flash appears (sic) . . . drop to the ground, face down, and cover head with arms.")

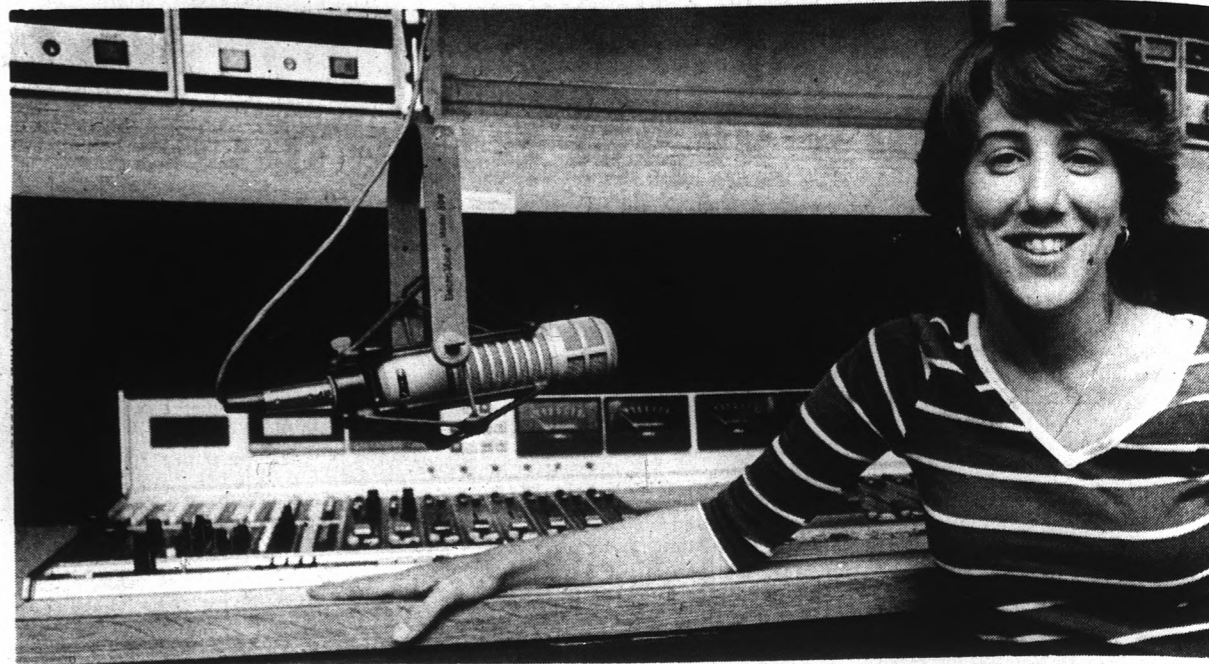
The dorms have their own version, in a somewhat more informal and comforting style. Their manual covers such vicissitudes of college life as annoying telephone calls ("If the caller is rude enough *not* to let you go graciously, hang up") and suicide prevention ("Things seem very bad sometimes. But those times don't last forever").

One must look at the situation in great depth in order to get the greatest dollar value," he said.

would have been eliminated.

Although Kamai said that the delay in acquiring a computer is costing the AS money, Ostapik said that it is important that organizations have advice from an expert.

"One must look at the situation in great depth in order to get the greatest dollar value," he said.



Phoenix photo/Tom Levy

Twenty-year-old student and radio wonder Leslie Kaplan is waiting to hear from her listeners.

## SF State student at KYA

By Eileen Nederlof

What's the next best thing to writing your own book? Why, having your opinions included in someone else's, of course. If you're between 18 and 25 and want to share your insights with the world, then Leslie Kaplan needs you.

After producing and hosting her own radio show on KYA-FM for three years, Kaplan, a 20-year-old SF State student, is turning to print to provide a forum for the problems and concerns of young adults. With the same format of question and answer interviews she uses on her radio show, she plans to compile the experiences of young adults confronted by an often confusing society.

"Many older people — teachers, parents — refer to us as the 'me generation,'" she said. "They say we're self-absorbed and materialistic, concerned only with immediate gratification, but a lot of young people have given up because they feel helpless to change anything."

Over the years of hosting her show, "Bay Area Express," Kaplan has interviewed 14-year-old hookers from the streets of New York City, and attractive, intelligent middle class teenagers who have tried to commit suicide.

But the message she gets from young people of all backgrounds is the same: "Hey, it's lonely and frightening out there." She's seen a lot of confusion about morality, marriage, politics and the environment in a world moving too fast for people to stop and examine what's right or wrong. And she's seen the devastating effect it can have on someone tottering on the brink of life.

"I'm a typical product of modern society," said Kaplan. "My parents were divorced when I was a kid and I grew up in New York, California and Mexico, sometimes with one parent and sometimes with the other. There was a time, a few years back, when I thought I was going crazy, but I talked to others

my age and realized a lot of other young people felt that way. I wasn't alone."

It was this experience that led Kaplan to plunge into the world of communications. Radio as a means of bringing young people together to share experiences, rather than as a career goal, was the idea that led her to approach KYA directors with a proposal for her show. An internship with KPOO radio station had already given her the technical know-how and all that remained was to sell the idea. KYA bought it, and her show was on its way.

Since then, she has helped to produce another show, "Action Line," and has just completed a seven-month internship with Lila Peterson, producer of KCBS's "News Magazine." Yet, with enough experience on the air to set other broadcasting students drooling with envy, Kaplan has decided to change her major to social science.

"I think when it comes to finding a job in radio my experience will count for more than a degree," she said. "Besides, I'm interested in the entire field of communications, not just one facet of it. I feel I need a solid background in political science and history to give me some perspective on current social trends. In communications you need to have something to say as well as the ability to say it."

"In the last three years I've seen a lot of feelings of isolation and loneliness in young people; it's a byproduct of the highly technical age we live in. I hope that someone will pick up the book in Arizona or Boston and say, 'Yeah, that's just how I feel.' Perhaps it will also provide parents and educators with insights about their own kids, as to why they feel so alienated from society."

Kaplan hopes to get a good response from students at SF State who would like to be interviewed for the book. She is also looking for volunteers with writing experience to help compile the material and photographers to take pictures of the people interviewed.

Anyone interested in participating can call Kaplan at KYA, 391-1260.

## Computer

Continued from page 6.

Fred Ostapik, director of the Computer Center, would prefer to see a computer network on campus which ties computer stations to a single main computer rather than individual "computer islands."

The way of the future, Ostapik said, is for small work stations to have the capacity to communicate and exchange

data with a main computer. While the smaller stations can do most of the work during the daytime, the main computer can do the less important work at night and serve as a backup, he said.

Ostapik said that if an independent computer with a private language were to break down, an organization could be in trouble since its manual systems

## New College Bowl team forming

The Student Union is currently putting together a College Bowl team to represent SF State in regional, state and national competition. College Bowl is a game that pits the general knowledge of students from one school against that of students from other schools in head to head tests of mental muscle. In College

Bowl, offense is the only strategy, knowledge is the running back and an expense paid trip to the finals is the ultimate goal.

SF State teams in the past have scored many touchdowns in recent years, winning Region 15 twice in the last four years, beating Stanford, San Jose State

and other powerhouses on their way to the finals.

Anyone interested in this scholarly sport of the cerebral is invited to fill out an application which can be found at the information desk. Tryouts are scheduled to commence on November 6, at 9 a.m.

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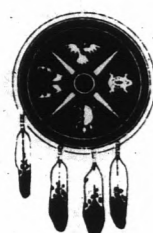
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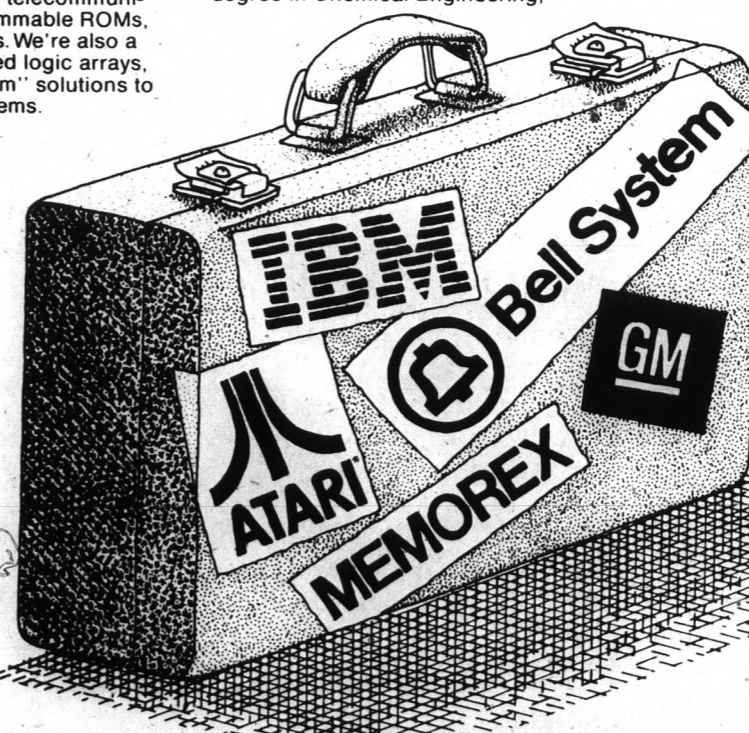
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## Gators on horses? Equestrians hit competition trail for SF State

By Eileen Nederlof

Horses on campus? Well, not quite, but within the next few weeks SF State will boast its own, first ever, official equestrian team.

If a vision of horses galloping around the football field during Gator practice leaps to mind, forget it. Team activities take place at the St. Francis Riding Academy on Skyline Boulevard, about a 10-minute drive from the campus.

"You don't need a horse to join," said team president Jill Jekot. "In fact, previous riding experience isn't even necessary, and it's open to any student, staff or faculty member. All you need is enthusiasm and a desire to learn. One of our members, who joined when we formed the club in June, had never been on a horse before and now she's running around yelling 'I can post, I can post.'"

For the benefit of the uninitiated, posting is that peculiar, bobbing motion that riders assume when the horse is trotting. The equestrian team has been admitted to the West Coast Intercollegiate Horse Show Association, which means they will represent SF State in statewide competition against other colleges.

While official status as a campus club will follow formal registration with the Activities Office, the chances of being included in the Department of Physical Education as a varsity team are slim until the club has established itself as a popular sport.

"It means we won't get any funding," said Jekot. "We'll have to be financially self-supporting until we've proved ourselves. Perhaps when we start winning trophies for the university, we'll get more recognition from the (PE) department. We're still going to submit an application with the AS for funding — it doesn't hurt to try."

William Partlow, dean of athletics, said the club will be on its own financially for at least a few years.

"It was three or four years before women's soccer became a varsity sport," Partlow said, "but when 93 women showed up at my office we realized there was a demand for it. We also have to look at what other schools in the area are doing, and so far, none of them have an equestrian team. As far as I know, we've never had one at State, but I've encouraged the club to go ahead with their plans."

The team has about 25 members and expects more as they become bet-

ter known. Training for competition is the main goal, but other activities, such as visiting breeding farms, watching Stanford's polo team practice, and touring horse clinics to see veterinarians at work, are planned for club members.

Weekly hour-long riding lessons with the club coach will teach the fundamentals of dressage, but members will also learn how to groom and saddle their horses. Monthly meetings will be held to plan club activities and to discuss theories of horse care and riding.

At the club's first official meeting last Wednesday the casual banter and laughter gave way to a more somber atmosphere as the subject of fund raising came up. A pervasive smell of liniment hung over the wood-paneled room where 20 or so people sat around on rickety chairs and sofas. Windows looked out onto the indoor arena where glossy-coated horses were put through their paces.

Jekot shuffled a sheaf of papers and brushed an orange cat off the desk top.

"Fund raising can be fun," she said. No one looked convinced.

Leasing horses for lessons and trailering the horses to shows can get expensive, hence the fund raising. Team members pay a \$20 membership fee per semester and pay for riding lessons, which cost \$11 an hour on a rented horse or \$6 if they have their own.

Horse owners can also let others use their horses in exchange for free lessons. Another alternative, for those with more time than money, is to work as groom and stable cleaner in exchange for lessons.

"Of course, it wouldn't be possible for everyone to do that," said Jekot. "There are only so many stalls to clean, and you couldn't have 20 people fighting for shovels and lining up to muck out one stall."

Riding ability of club members ranges from those who have never been within spitting distance of a horse to those who own horses and have already competed.

Just as diverse is the range of events that members can train for. Cowboy-hatted Western riders can practice for trail riding competition while English-style riders in breeches learn to jump their horses over fences. And for the more timid horse enthusiasts who feel safer beside a horse than astride one, there are halter classes to compete in, where horses are led before the judges to show off their nice manners.

## Inconsistent Gators host Lumberjacks

By Steve Tady

Hopefully, after this week's game against Humboldt State, someone will be able to figure out how good the SF State football team is.

"We are consistent in our inconsistency," is the way linebacker coach Gary Etcheverry put it.

This Saturday, the Gators will entertain a Humboldt team that did what has been impossible for the last decade in the Far Western Conference. Humboldt defeated the UC Davis Aggies, who have been the class of the FWC for at least 10 years, with a last-second field goal.

Suddenly, the FWC is no longer a one team conference. At present, any one of the six conference members has a legitimate shot at the title.

"Davis has joined the conference," said Mike Holmgren, Gator quarterback coach.

Last weekend, the inconsistent Gators gave a game to the Sacramento State Hornets in a losing effort. The loss hurts, but with such an evenly matched conference, anything can still happen, especially where SF State is concerned.

A well-executed game plan had given the Gators a 17-17 halftime tie. But in the second half, they gave 21 points to the Hornets, and the close game turned into a 38-17 loss.

The Gators gave Sacramento State three "gift" touchdowns in the game, one of which came in the first half. With the Gators leading 10-3, Guy Pittman forced a fumble, picked it up, and went 38 yards to tie the score. Gator quarterback Russ Jensen made it 17-10 with his second touchdown of the night, but with 58 seconds left, the Hornets tied the game again on a one-yard run by Dennis Taylor.

Filled with hope after halftime, the Gators proceeded to give away 14 points in less than two minutes. An 84-yard kickoff return for touchdown was followed by a 52-yard interception return. Brett Satchwell was the Hornet that popped the hope bubble as he was responsible for both big plays.

Trying to explain the sudden collapse, Holmgren said, "We played two different games. We played a solid first half and a bad second half. When we got behind, it took us out of the things we had planned. We gave them 21 points. Without the mistakes, it is still a tie game."

The Humboldt game is very important to SF State, because they need to establish the consistency a winning football team must have. The offense is capable of big things, but they also gave up 14 points to Sacramento without the defense being on the field. However, the

# Sports

## Booters winless in FWC

By Steve Tady

Tomorrow and Saturday, the SF State soccer team will try for conference victory No. 1 against the Humboldt State Lumberjacks.

Conference victory No. 1? Is this the same soccer team that tied USF last year and flirted among the elite in Division II soccer rankings? Basically, it is the same team. Dave Waterman and Scott Ludwig were the main losses to graduation. Waterman and Ludwig were leaders. They consistently took control of a young soccer team that sometimes played erratically.

This year's team is still young, but leadership and control were nowhere to be found last Tuesday as the Gators were shut out by Chico State 3-0 on Maloney Field.

Chico is a very well-disciplined soccer team that is ranked in the top 10 of Division II. They played masterfully, dealing the Gators their fourth shutout of the year.

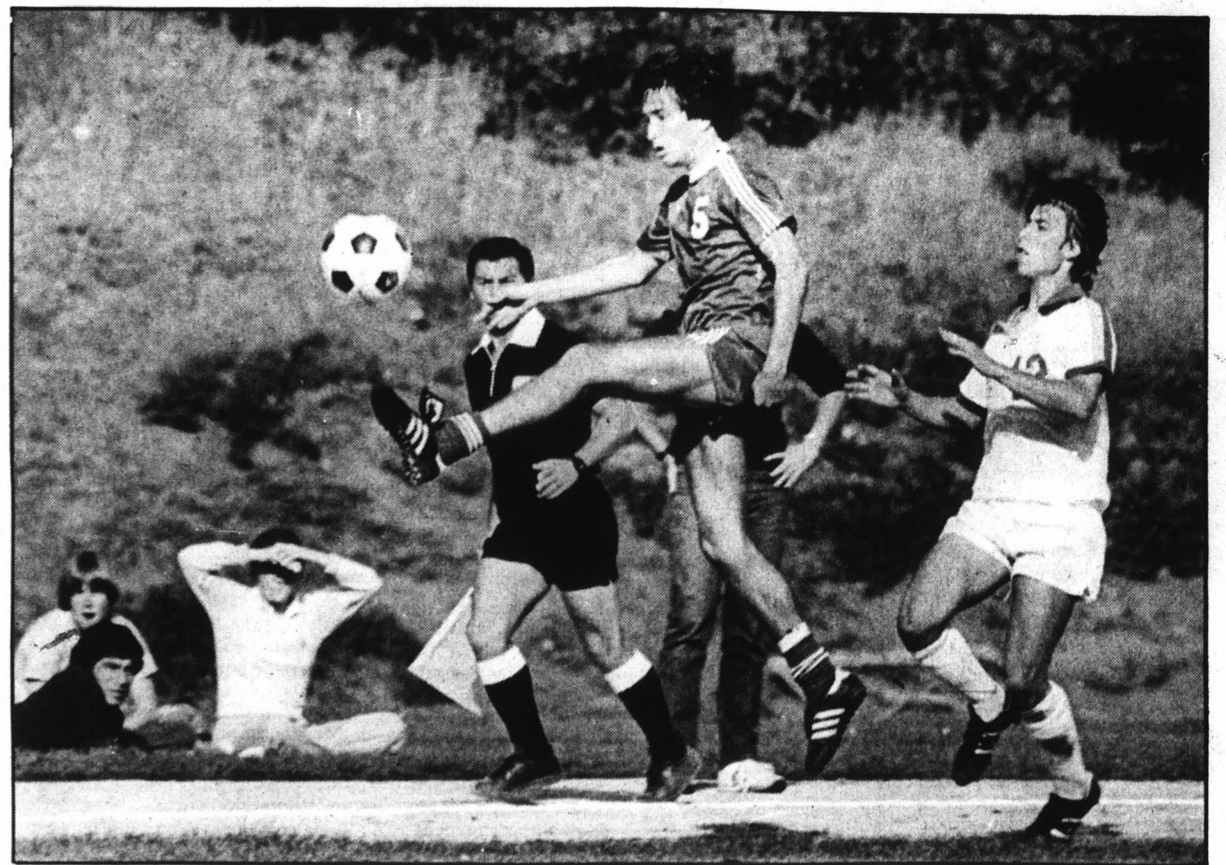
As Chico played well, SF State played a typically frustrating game. They out-shot Chico 12-7. They played furiously on defense at times. They also scored one of Chico's goals. To top it off, Chico's other two goals were not pretty, but they counted. The Gators lost 3-0, but it seemed that the teams were evenly matched in the talent department.

It was only a few minutes into the game when Dave Vierra put the Wildcats up by one. No problem, plenty of time left. The Gators then delivered the knockout blow to themselves.

As Vierra sprinted down the middle of the field trying to reach a pass, Carl Leboa cut the ball off, and as he neared the Gator goal, he flipped the ball back to an expectant Gator goalie, Andreas Wolf. One problem, Wolf could not reach the ball that sailed over his head and into the goal.

With a 2-0 lead, Chico is almost unbeatable. The Gators looked like they believed the same thing.

First-half offense included Malcolm Copley blasting a shot that slammed off the crossbar, and Pete Mangini having an open attempt that he hit right at Chico goalie Rick Wood, who played



Phoenix photo/Jan Gauthier

Chico State's G.G. Mitchell performs a balancing act as Gator Richard Mainz follows.

like Ludwig did last year.

Phil Figone finished off the scoring when he knocked home a loose ball with his left foot during a scramble in front of the net. The Gators did not give up, but the Chico defense was very tough. They controlled the ball with almost amazing ease. Each time that Wood had the ball, he would neatly get the ball to a wing who would control it up the field.

The Gator goalies, Wolf and Goge Johl, had to kick the ball out to midfield more often than not. On a punt upfield, both teams have an equal chance at gaining possession. When the ball is passed to a wing, there is no chance of a tur-

novor.

SF State had some good scoring chances in the second half also, but the Chico defense was there on every occasion.

Steve Sellers in particular was hustling all over the field. He was repeatedly involved in breaking up Chico runs at the goal. Michael Carter, who suffered a gash on his chin, also played well, coming back in the second half.

The Gators did play very well last Saturday, however, tying Sacramento State. They were down 2-0 at halftime but came back to tie the game.

Pete Mangini scored two goals, and

Malcolm Copley scored the other. Richard Mainz had two assists.

Sacramento is undefeated and many of the players thought that Sacramento was better than Chico. Unfortunately, they failed to score against Chico.

The two Humboldt games are very important to SF State. Being 0-3-1 in a conference that includes Chico, Sacramento, and UC Davis could mean the end of a legitimate shot at the title. If they lose one of this weekend's games (Friday 3 p.m. and Saturday 1 p.m., both games here), they can say good-bye to their title hopes.

## Sac Talk

Some call it the frisbee of the '80s. Some call it impossible. Others think it is a useless waste of time. It is *hacky sac*, and the small leather-covered ball which is filled with tiny white plastic beads has made a dent in the leisure time of some college students.

From SF State to Grateful Dead concerts. From Golden Gate Park to the Beach, *hacky sac* can be seen in any place, at any time. All you need is the *sac* itself and your body, preferably without hands. The object is to keep the small ball in the air by using any part of your body, but no hands. It has been referred to as "air soccer."

Like any new fad or sport, this one has a language all its own.

First of all, participants require large amounts of concentration. If you consecrate too much you may become a *sacaholic*.

One of the few rules is "no laughing while sacking." A close group of *sac* enthusiasts is a *hacky* clan. A variation of the standard game is "long distance *sac*."

Last and possibly least, any violation of the rules is considered "sacreligious."

It may not wipe out the frisbee market, but this new game is fun to watch. In fact, it looks rather easy. It is not easy at all. But be careful, once you start, you may become a *sacaholic*.

defense is the weak point of the team. Three new linebackers are still learning to play as a unit.

About 4:30 p.m. on Saturday, the Gator coaching staff will have a better idea of just how good their football team is.

The game will be broadcast on KSFS this Sunday at 1:00 p.m. You can hear Steve Harmon and Dave Nahabedian doing the play-by-play on 880 AM (Dorms) and 100.7 F.M.



Phoenix photo/Jan Gauthier

## Sac Attack!

It's a *hacky* clan. (from right to left) Robert McFarland, Marc Carillo, Curtis Carrillo, Steve Neil and Scott Dennis consecrate on the magic *sac*.

Don't let the *sac* hit the ground. It looks like Scott has made a nice save. Steve should be getting ready or the *sac* will hit the ground. That would be *sacreligious*. Not a bad way to spend a break between classes.

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# Arts

## Many raggedy edges on opening night

By Bruce Bjorom

Mervyn LeRoy without the Munchkins, Vincent Price without the "House of Wax," and Sissy Spacek without a hit movie were just some of the disappointments at the premiere of "Raggedy Man" last Friday night.

It was the opening of the 25th San Francisco International Film Festival, a silver anniversary with quite a bit of tarnish, despite the presence of French film director Claude Lelouch ("A Man and a Woman") and actress Delores Del Rio.

Outside, empty limousines a block long failed to deliver a promised Karen Black, Shelley Duvall and the king of San Francisco cinema, Francis Coppola. Inside, the "Star Wars"



theme blared as a silver disco ball rotated, and Spacek, fresh from her Oscar-winning performance as the "Coal Miner's Daughter," arrived.

Her blue eyes like turquoise shone and she was wrapped in lush white fur, but all she said was, "I never thought I'd win an Oscar." After a kiss on the cheek, she vanished backstage.

Her husband and the film's director, Jack Fisk, was there too — not smiling, not even uttering a word when introduced on stage with Spacek by no less star than Vincent Price.

Mervyn LeRoy, who produced "The Wizard of Oz," appeared on stage and said, "I'm a picture-maker and I love it. I've made an awful lot of pictures — some were good." This produced the only laugh of the evening.

"Raggedy Man" is about a week in the life of Nita Longley, a telephone operator played by Spacek, in a small southern Texas town in 1944. The war was raging, but despite the appearance of a sailor (played by Eric Roberts) as a major character, there is not real sense of the desperate hours of

World War II.

A lovely movie to look at, a bore to sit through, basically because it was directed by an artistic designer (Fisk) and not a film director. If you wonder what it might have been, take a look at Oscar-winning films about American small towns in the South — "The Last Picture Show" or "To Kill a Mockingbird."

The movie lacks any real suspense, so that the violence in all cases moves very slowly, and the violent ending, in which Spacek and her two small boys are under attack, falls flat. The title character is totally obscure in the film, not at all like the haunting "Boo" Radley of "Mockingbird."

The era was one of excitement — just look at Martin Scorsese's version of World War II in "New York, New York." Sure, a small Texas town might be dull, but not so dull that the neighbors have to be shown muttering over Nita's having a strange man in her house.

One small, lovely scene in which Spacek dances with a broom to "Rum and Coca Cola" by the Andrews Sisters, and another in which she defiantly tells her phone company boss to go to hell, stand out. But as a film in a year of big films for women, this picture makes no feminist statement at all.

In a year that brings us Marsha Mason in "Only When I Laugh," Meryl Streep in "The French Lieutenant's Woman," Liza Minnelli in "Arthur," and of course the essence of Joan Crawford, Faye Dunaway, in "Mommie Dearest," this movie is an embarrassment. The "women's picture" is coming back, but Spacek and Fisk missed the boat.

Roberts is a wooden actor, and he even walks through a scene with John Wayne up on the movie screen, as wooden as Wayne. Spacek's two sons (Henry Thomas and Carey Hollis Jr.) can't hold a candle to the juvenile leads in "Mockingbird." They are even poor in a bus ride reminiscent of one Lee Remick took in "Baby the Rain Must Fall," crying her eyes out over Steve McQueen.

Fisk and Spacek should look carefully at Hollywood history — who ever remembers Orson Welles directing Rita Hayworth or Paul Newman directing Joanne Woodward? Husband-and-wife teams never click on-screen.

Next time, let Fisk take the art direction, and get Brian De Palma if you want the horror of a bloody night, or Peter Bogdanovich if you want the grim realities of a small Texas town, but for God's sake, don't give us an Oscar-winning actress and no direction!

"Raggedy Man" opens Friday, Oct. 23, at the Ghirardelli Square Cinema.

## Novel comedy strikes it "Rich and Famous"

By Alexandra Provence

"Rich and Famous" vividly displays the stormy and sometimes humorous friendship of two women authors struggling their way to the top of the literary heap.

The movie, a pre-opener to the 25th San Francisco International Film Festival, was shown to a sold-out audience at the Castro Theatre last week.

Academy Award winner George Cukor brilliantly directs Candice Bergen and Jacqueline Bisset in a film that examines a



friendship that has endured 20 years.

Bisset is at her classiest best as the intellectual, scotch-chugging, "serious" writer, Liz Hamilton. She struggles through her writer's block on her second novel, but her fear of personal involvement leads her to a series of loveless sexual adventures.

Meanwhile Bergen, as Merry Noel Blake, has opted for the security of marriage and a plastic life in the Malibu Colony. As a transplanted Southern belle, Bergen wears her designer clothes, hairpieces and false eyelashes so well that it seems only

involved with the game, but it's fun—until one of them disappears and they have to start coping with "reality."

But the cardboard characters in the book and their plight are so hard to believe in, that it makes any vivid involvement with the book impossible. For this kind of escape, one might as well turn on the television.



The stars come out at night: Jacqueline Bisset (center) and Candice Bergen make it to another premiere of their film at the Castro Theatre.

natural that she is a compulsive frito popper when anxious.

Bergen, the perfect wife and mother, has been spending her afternoons writing a pulpy novel, a la Jacqueline Susann. The book becomes a bestseller and Bergen follows it with four more trashy successes, and a divorce.

Both women become famous, but only Bergen gets rich. Eventually Bergen writes a novel, "Home Cookin'," of literary value. A test of friendship comes when Bisset is chosen for the same award selection committee that will judge Bergen's book.

Simple enough plot, but the reason the movie takes off is the dynamics between Bergen and Bisset. They constantly fight. Scenes become charged with electricity and emotion. At one point Bergen accuses her friend of sleeping with her ex-husband, in effect, trying to pin the blame for her divorce on Bisset.

The movie is often funny, the humor doesn't seem contrived. Most of the laughs stem from Bergen, who is emerging as one of Hollywood's finest comedic actresses.

As Merry, Bergen has very stilted ideas on how things should be, or at least how she thinks that they should be. Most of these beliefs are as outdated as hoop skirts, so when Bergen voices them in a honeyed Southern drawl, laughter is the only result.

Although the characters lack depth, Cukor keeps the nearly two-hour film moving along at a fast clip. He prods and cajoles the actresses into the same kind of excellent performances he elicited from Joan Crawford, Katherine Hepburn and Ingrid Bergman.

The major theme of the film is the strong, enduring friendship and love the two women have for each other, despite their differences. You know these women would go to the limits for each other, no matter how often they fight.

In a society of increasing alienation and short term relationships, "Rich and Famous" offers a fresh breath of hope.

The film is now playing at the Coliseum Theatre on Clement Street in the city.

### Book Review

## Novel lacks food for thought

By Paula Abend

Reading Rona Jaffe's latest novel, "Mazes and Monsters," is like eating white bread—digestion's not necessary.

Which is not to say the book provides no satisfaction. Served up a la mass media, the novel will succeed because it gratifies the average reader's craving for light, albeit insipid, entertainment.

The plot for Jaffe's story comes loosely from the Dallas Egbert case. Egbert was a student at Michigan State University who was missing for a time about two years ago. It was then thought that Dungeons and Dragons, a fantasy role-playing game for which Egbert had a penchant, had somehow caused his disappearance.

Jaffe, a Radcliffe graduate whose other bestsellers include "Class Reunion" and "The Best of Everything," was interviewing former classmates for a magazine article when she got the idea for "Mazes and Monsters."

As background for her book, she spent a year learning Dungeons and Dragons and expanded her questioning to include this generation's college students as well as their parents.

The characters are a composite from the survey. Maybe this is why they seem a bit flat and unreal, as if they were created like a product produced not out

of need but for the market.

But if two-dimensional escapism is what the reader is looking for, "Mazes and Monsters" will hit the spot.

Jay Jay is perhaps the character with the most escape-appeal. He is a 16-year-old genius with an unlimited allowance. Although he can count on the friendship of fellow gamblers Kate and Daniel, he has a hard time fitting into college social life, because of his age. It is his idea to move the game into the caves near the school and spend his money on an extensive array of props.

Daniel, another genius, wants to use his computer skills to produce games, but his parents think he can do better things. He is the handsome one, popular with the girls but secretly yearning for a

deeper relationship.

Kate is an aspiring novelist with a writer's block. The three young men who she plays Mazes and Monsters with are all in love with her and find her beautiful. But she has a block against men too, the problem stemming from her coming from a broken home and an unsuccessful attempt on her virtue.

Robbie is an insecure freshman, away from home for the first time. His family life, which includes a brother who ran away, an alcoholic mother and an absorbed businessman father, has left him confused and disturbed.

These four use the psychodrama of the game to free themselves from their hangups. They know they are getting too

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## When 'Mommie' wasn't dearest

By Cathy Hedgecock

"Mommie Dearest" is far from being the definitive movie on actress Joan Crawford, but it is eye-dazzling, emotion-provoking entertainment.

Based on the book by her adopted daughter Christina, the film explores Crawford's public and private personalities and her relationship with Christina, but just briefly touches her acting career.

Throughout the film the visual displays are impressive. Crawford's mansion drips wealth (her clothes closet is the size of a store), her silk and sequined gowns epitomize 1940's Hollywood glamour, and her violent rages are spectacles which keep viewers watching tensely.

Faye Dunaway plays a rigid Crawford, always the star, always posed for the camera, even in her private life.

Dunaway is the mirror image of Crawford, but she brings more to her portrayal than physical features. There is suspicion behind the big brown eyes, angry tightness around the mouth and disdainful arch to the eyebrows.

Behind the star's manufactured perfection, Dunaway's Crawford is a fierce, cold woman stripped of all vulnerability.

But underneath this glossy, hard exterior, Dunaway gives glimpses of sadness, tenderness and insecurity which become buried deeper and deeper as the years pass.

Only once does Crawford openly reveal these emotions. The rest of the time they are merely nuances of facial expression.

A series of violent scenes reveal Crawford's frenzied fear of failure. She beats Christina with a wire coat hanger she finds holding one of the girl's \$200 dresses and screams that her daughter does not appreciate her mother's success.

When Crawford is fired from MGM studios because her last six films were flops, she storms out to her garden and chops up all the trees and rose bushes, while berating producer Louis B. Mayer at the top of her lungs.

These melodramatic scenes are believable, in keeping with Crawford's center-of-attention personality, but the film never reveals the source of the irrational outbursts.

Crawford mentions growing up with a mother who "changed husbands faster than she changed the sheets" and scrubbed floors to make money before she got film roles, but these incidents are not traumatic enough bases for her violence.

Even if Crawford's motives are not clear, Dunaway's performance is worth the price of admission. Her blend of

regality, benevolence, hypocrisy and rage is fascinating throughout the film.

Dunaway's flamboyance steals the show, but both Mara Hobel and Diana Scarwid, as the adolescent and adult Christina, turn in outstanding performances.

All during the stormy relationship with Crawford, young Christina retains a childlike reverence for her mother. By the age of 8, she has gained the maturity of an adult needed to handle her mother's crazed outbursts.

Hobel remains believably vulnerable even after Crawford takes away all her birthday presents, makes her eat the same piece of steak for three days, and returns little of her affection.

The change of actresses is almost unnoticeable, and Scarwid succeeds as the gentle but forlorn adult Christina.



"Why did you adopt me — as a publicity stunt?" she demands of her mother, sobs wrenching her body. She rarely allows her emotions to come out, maintaining a sweet, unruffled exterior like her mother.

Christina's transition to adulthood signals a drastic slowing of action, and the film crawls until the ending twist.

A series of scenes with Crawford, usually drunk, chiding Christina for her supposed immoral conduct with men and disrespectful attitude toward her mother are repetitious.

The monotony is relieved only once when Crawford flies onto her daughter and almost chokes her to death.

However, monotonous or not, Dunaway shines and rages with such flair that the lapses of action are excusable.

Performances by Howard Da Silva as the benevolent tyrant, Louis B. Mayer, and Rutanya Alda as Crawford's blindly devoted assistant stand out among a good supporting cast.

"Mommie Dearest" is playing at the Regency 2.

## City delighted by the Peking Opera

By Danny Jong

The Monkey King left his celestial Mountain of Flowers and Fruit and descended to earth to help the Ox Demon battle against the Dragon King and his underwater allies. In due course, the Monkey King escapes from Hell, and Heaven too, to return home to live in peace.

In the end, the San Francisco audience which had been watching this mythological contest performed at the Warfield Theatre by the Tianjin Peking Opera Troupe ate the show up like 10-year-olds devouring strawberry ice cream.

The Tianjin troupe combines song, dance, comedy and martial arts, melts them all together, and delightfully shapes these theatrical ingredients into the mode of popular Chinese legends about a mischievous monkey and his great ability in martial arts.

The opening night crowd at the Warfield Theatre Tuesday liked the show well enough to give the Chinese troupe a standing ovation and four curtain calls.

That's quite a response considering what barriers had to be hurdled.

There was, of course, the language barrier. Unless one is able to understand Mandarin, none of the dialogue or songs made much sense.

Neither did some of the action, if one was not aware of the deep dependence on symbolism in Chinese opera.

Without either knowledge, the uninitiated could have found the show an irrelevant evening.

But these minor problems could be overcome with a simple advance reading of the synopsis provided in the program. But enough of the minuses.

The ensemble captivated the audience early in the evening with a series of leaps and tumbles that drew warm applause from a crowd that would clap harder as the opera progressed.

Clearly, the audience was most impressed by the Monkey King's mastery of the lance, a body-long fighting stick. His deft handling of the silver lance made the character look like a body with propellers attached on all four sides.



Almost as impressive was the Monkey's ability to leap. In one scene, he took a running start, jumped over a waist-high wooden table, and landed on a chair without any of the chair legs ever budging. That's finesse.

Aesthetically, the costumes were rich in color and embroidery, and enhanced by the smooth, flashy silk-like material of the robes.

"The Adventures of Monkey King" is a worthwhile show to see if you want a

taste of Chinese theater. In this opera, the performance is rooted in appealing folklore.

"Adventures" is one of three shows the Tianjin troupe is performing. The other two are "Famous Highlights," a collection of selected works, and "The Magic Lantern," an opera with celestial gods. Show dates vary.

The Peking Opera will run until Oct. 25. Tickets are available at the Warfield Theatre and BASS outlets.

## A spartan 'Richard II'

By Linda Aube

Clad in a plain brown wrapper, "Richard II," a no-frills generic brand of Shakespeare, opened the American Conservatory Theatre's 16th season at the Geary Theatre.

Saturday evening, all the pomp and circumstance was outside the theater. Rather than a jewel-encrusted production, director Elizabeth Huddle offers a spartan entourage wearing brown boots, corduroy pants and turtle-neck sweaters. To open, cast members take turns rattling through several hundred years of British history while introducing each other. After that, it's as if they all got their outerwear from Tunic Town, where they were allowed to purchase colors and lengths according to rank.

The only set used during this two and one-half hour production is a massive wooden platform with

pillings, stairs and landings. It resembles either the underside of Pier 39 or a Busy Bee Lumberteria kiddie gym.

It is so visually boring that words and actions of the cast cannot redeem it. A further affront is the heavy-handed use of the timpani that punctuates the dialogue.

This story of disillusionment and death in the British monarchy has, more so than in other Shakespearean works, some inherent problems with rhyming speech patterns. While it is a difficult play, it can be performed by accomplished Shakespearean actors. But, in this case, the audience is lost when the actors themselves seem mystified by the words.

In all Shakespeare, the words are paramount. He once said, "The play's the thing," and admonished actors to "speak the words trippingly across the



England's still dreaming while John Noah Hertzler, as King Richard, and Lawrence Hecht, as Henry Bolingbroke, stand firm.

tongue." Elizabethan English must be spoken in crisp, precise form — not with a lisp or in slovenly Americanese.

John Noah Hertzler as King Richard and Lawrence Hecht as the protagonist Henry Bolingbroke, Duke of Hereford, deliver credible performances, but they cannot carry the entire play or compensate for weak casting.

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See it and decide for yourself. "Richard II" continues in repertory through February. Special student rush tickets are available one hour before curtain. For information, phone 673-6440.

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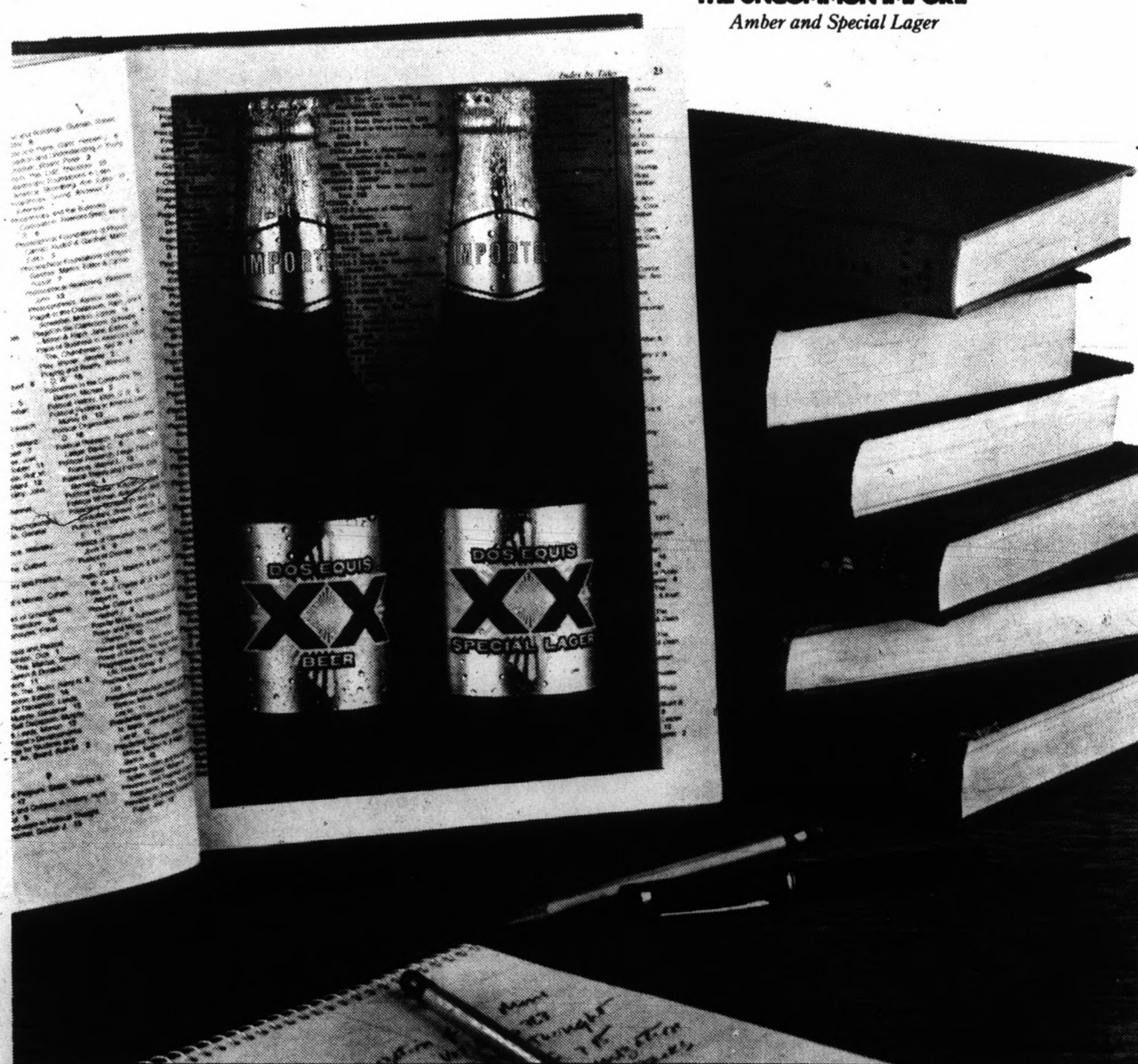
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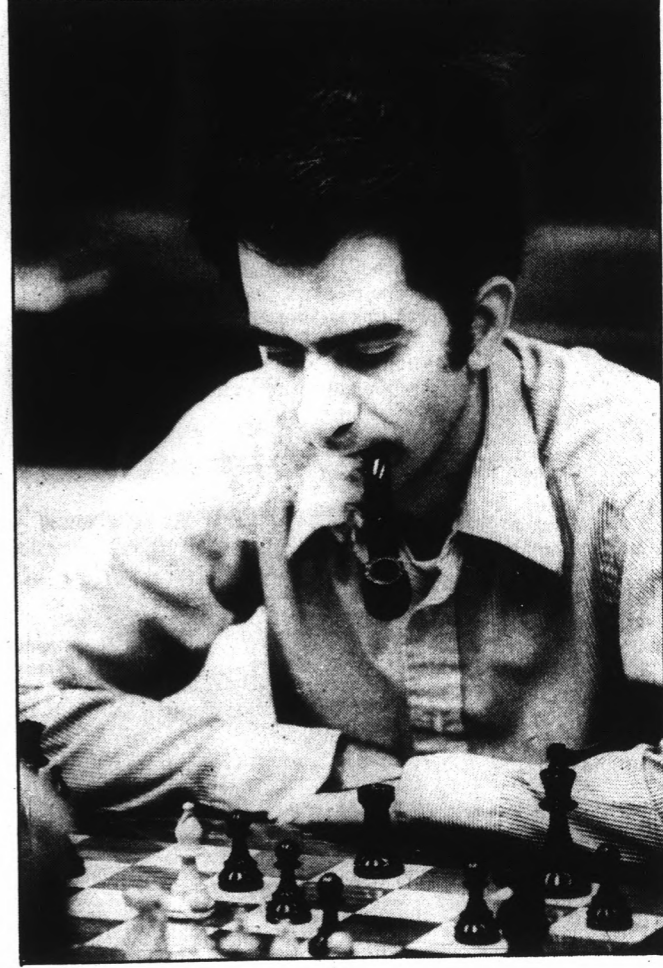
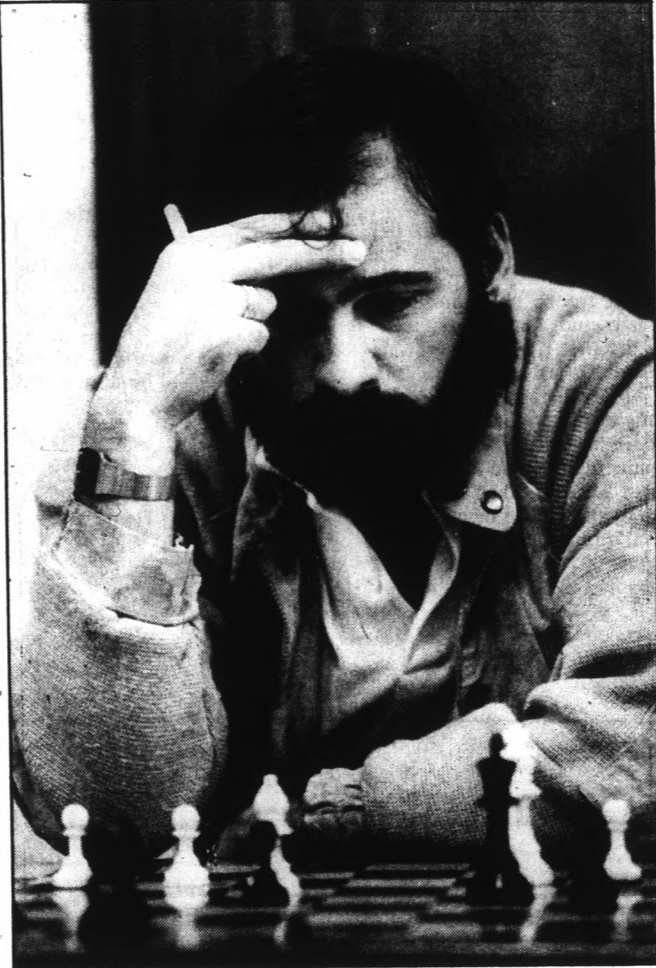
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# Backwords



## A man's castle is his club

By Theresa Goffredo

In midtown San Francisco, on a Saturday afternoon, the hawkers, radios and traffic create a pulsating level of noise. But at 57 Post Street, one intellectual sanctuary remains, where the atmosphere is quiet and relaxing.

Almost.  
"Snap. Ha, you fell for it, and he comes again. Snap."

"Hey, that's the female piece."  
These choice bits and pieces of conversation come from the habitués of the San Francisco Chess Club. On any weekend afternoon, this fourth-floor room of the Mechanics' Institute breaks all the rules of what a dignified chess club is supposed to sound like.

Almost all of the 40 tables in the musty, smoke-filled room are surrounded by chess aficionados, some of whom have been members of the club for 25 years. The room is generously salt-and-peppered with the gray heads of men who can spend all day playing the game of war.

A vaudevilian mood predominates the invisible current of concentration. One-liners are interspersed with such chessified popular songs as, "You're gonna lose that pawn," and "What's the game about, Alfie."

The clunk of wooden pieces slammed down on boards or propelled into leather pouches punctuates the songs and jokes. The comic ambience, however, is no detriment to the skill and speed of the players.

A couple of tables are devoted to the game of speed chess, a high-pressure, usually chaotic game played against time. The goal is to mate in five minutes. Hands move in a blur from the board to the button on the top of a special clock. Pressing the button registers how much time a player has taken to make a move and also starts his opponent's time ticking. When a player has used his five minutes, a red flag goes down signaling he has lost.

The difficulty of attaining excellence in this game has limited the number of people playing it.

"There are five or six people who play speed games on weekends," said Max Wilkerson, director of the club. "We used to have speed chess tournaments all the time, but only two or three players were strong. Everyone else would lose, so we stopped having tournaments. Now, it's just for fun."

Wilkerson joined the club 21 years ago, and has been director for two years. The club is 125 years old and has been at the Mechanics' Institute since 1913. The Mercantile Library later merged with the Institute. Now when the club members pay their \$20 a year to join, they also become members of the library, which is located on the second and third floors.

The San Francisco Chess Club "is the oldest in the country," according to Chess Life magazine. It has 8,000 members, 1,000 of whom are regulars.

The nine-story Institute used to operate under an endowment which paid 75 percent of the cost of each membership. In 1929, the fee was only \$6 a year, and remained that way for more than 40 years.

As Wilkerson talked, he rummaged through his desk for his ledger. The first name entered on July 1, 1913 was Frank J. Marshall, then U.S. champion. Page six was a hotbed of famous players who have competed at the club. Included was the name of Bobby Fischer, world champion from 1972 to '75. Fischer played and won the U.S. Junior Championship at the club at age 15. Alexander Alekhine, 1929 world champion also played at the club.

Wilkerson has been playing chess for 30 years. "I spent my last year at graduate school in Mexico," he said with a slight Southern drawl. "There was nothing much to do, so I started playing chess."

Wilkerson said he ranked just under master. In chess, there are two kinds of ratings: national and international. In the national rating, a chess player must acquire 2,400 points to gain the title

of senior master. The two titles under this title are master and expert.

In the international ratings, there is no limit to the amount of points you can gain. The competition is much stronger, however, because a player must first be invited to European tournaments to compete.

Anatoly Karpov, who is now competing against Viktor Korchnoi for the world championship, has about 2,700 points. The first man to win six games in the competition will receive \$260,000 and the title. The loser must be content with \$160,000.

A couple of players at the club copied the moves of the world championship games from local papers. Heated discussions ensued concerning the quality of the two great masters and who would win the championship. The consensus at the club was that Karpov is the favored winner, and one man said, "He is by far the best in the world."

At 4 o'clock three men prepared for a game of *Kriegspiel*. The German translation is "war game" but the essence of the game is guesswork.

Three boards are set up. There are two players who sit with their backs facing each other and the middle board. The third player is the referee and controls the center board. The end players move their own pieces, but they have to envision what their opponent will do. The referee helps out by giving hints. He moves both colors on the middle board.

The referee had a voice that seemed sculpted by cigarette smoke — low and raspy. He had gray hair and deep, black eyebrows, resembling Groucho Marx. Conversation was minimal in this game because of the amount of concentration needed.

The referee would repeat, "White to move, black to move, capture," like a mantra as he walked from board to board. He would occasionally stop at one of the boards, and give hand gestures to the player.

While the afternoon slowly turned into evening, the chess room began to fill. The men play all day, only stopping to grab a candy bar out of the vending machine in the hall, or to walk around and stretch their legs.

"It's totally absorbing," said an Asian man who had just finished his 10th game. "Time goes fast when you're reading or writing. How can you ask why we play so long? My son is 5 years old. It seemed like yesterday when he was 3 months. Can you remember when you were 20? It didn't seem that long ago, did it?"

"It's an ego game," said Steve Gabow, an anthropology professor at SF State. A member of the club for about four years, Gabow said whenever he comes to a new city, he always looks for the chess club.

"Playing chess is like having ideas in science," he said. "At any level you can be creative because you don't know you're doing bad. Not too many people have a chance to be creative in their fields. Chess gives you an outlet for that creativity."

His opponent seemed to disagree.

"You can never begin at chess. You can only learn from the master's premises. If you are bad, you better give it up. If you're mediocre, you have a chance to advance. If you are advanced, you better get the books out and start studying."

One man, Don, believes ego is an integral part of chess.

"If you lose at tennis or backgammon, you can always blame it on the role of the dice, or that your opponent practiced more than you. In chess, you can say that you didn't practice enough. But when you lose, that excuse is lame. It doesn't work."

Alexander Sienkiewicz has become a fixture at the chess club, and not one easily missed.

A heavyset man man of about five feet, six inches, Sienkiewicz never plays a game but constantly walks around the club, giving advice watching games or emptying ashtrays. He wears

dark blue sunglasses and clothes the shades of Easter candy. His coat is green striped, the tie is green plaid, the shirt is blue striped, and on top of it all is a light lavender sweater.

No one seems to know how long he has been at the club, although he came from Shanghai after the Revolution of 1949. If you ask him to talk about his past, he will either walk away or shake his head and say in a deep Russian accent, "It's a very long story."

"I was a master once in China. After Revolution, 6,000 of us came to the United States. It was a long time ago; I was a very young man."

But the deep camaraderie of the club keeps men like Sienkiewicz, Gabow, Don and others playing hour after hour. Many of the men are retired, some have no families, and they gravitate toward the uniting game of chess. The club is open every day, conveniently easing the loneliness many of these men would otherwise face.

As one man said, "I think I'll spend the rest of my life here. I can't think of any better place to do it."

The Institute is in one of those old buildings that gives San Francisco its charm. The spiral staircase has a dark mahogany-colored railing and an intricate iron grating. The floor is made of blue, white and yellow patterned tile, except for the library and chess room, which have rugs. The one in the chess room is dark beige, old and stained.

Tuesday night is tournament night. The room has a calm silence, and the only sounds are the ticking of the clocks and creaking of the chairs. Once in a while, a chess piece is slipped into the leather pouches at the sides of the tables with a soft plunk.

The tournaments are played in eight rounds. Tonight the players are completing their seventh. The \$20 entry fee pays for the prizes. The players can win in category A, B or C. The high player for the evening was Elliot Winslow, with a score of 2,367.

"I know I should sit and watch what my opponent is doing," Winslow said during one of his many breaks when he would get up from the board and move around. "I should sit and try to anticipate his moves, but I guess I'm not

disciplined enough."

Many of the men would remain sitting for the entire length of the game, which can last as long as four hours, without even lifting their heads to look around. The average age of the men was about 40. Tonight two young women were present.

Dress was far beyond nonchalant, rapidly approaching disheveled, with plaid pants and floral shirts being the popular fashion combination. But in chess, moves make the man, not clothes.

"There's a skill element in chess," Winslow said. "You can play a perfect game, then make a tremendous blunder and lose."

Winslow said he is a professional gamesperson. He plays backgammon and says there is much more money in that game. He told of one man who played a game in Las Vegas and won \$100,000. The most Winslow has won is \$4,000.

"In backgammon, there are more varieties. But in chess, you take total responsibility for what you're doing," he added.

Winslow has been playing chess since he was 7 years old, although he said he was more interested in monopoly at that time. At 14, he discovered there were books and clocks in chess, and this made the game much more interesting.

"Chess to me is like solving one big problem, or lots of little problems," Winslow said. "In life, winning and losing isn't always clear, but in chess it is."

He has always been proficient in math, but Winslow said chess is more logic than anything else. He said he never wanted to be a champion, but he's hoping to get invited to a European tournament.

Winslow's girlfriend, Denise Mowery, said she is not bothered by chess being a men's game.

"The only thing that bothers me is the cigar smoke," Mowery said in jest. "The club has traditionally been a men's place, but I'm an ex-computer programmer, so I'm used to being in the men's field."

Winslow and Mowery are the type who make a move and then walk around the room, unlike another pair who sat over their board a long time. That couple looked like Laurel and Hardy without the slapstick.

One was tall, wore a baseball cap and sucked an unlit cigar.

The other was an older man, very thin and jittery. His legs bounced nervously, like a junkie standing on a street corner waiting for a fix. He would cross his legs, sit for a minute, then suddenly change his position. When he finally made a move, like a squirrel, he would quickly snatch the piece, throw it into the bucket and fold his hands complacently on his lap.

On tournament nights, the club is the perfect setting for everyone's chess fantasy — silent, uncompromising concentration.

"Chess has always had a staid quality about it," Winslow said. "People think of old men sitting around boards with cobwebs on their hands. In speed chess there is a lot of talking and insulting. But no one really takes it seriously because the game is going so fast."

Winslow admitted that there was a certain amount of luck in backgammon not present in chess, and that makes chess much more challenging.

"If you play a great game of chess you feel a deeper satisfaction than if you played a great backgammon game. In speed chess, you may know that you've lost completely, but your opponent's flag falls and you still feel a certain satisfaction."

As the tournament ended, and the men who looked as though they would never rise from their chairs began to get up. Certain friends would move toward each other, discuss their games or talk about the possibility of winning in the next round. Some even started to play a game of speed chess.

Winslow won. He ran a hand through his short brown hair, and heaved a small sigh of relief.

"There are two kinds of players," he said. "The players and the fighters. The fighters are best when they're winning. The players are move interested in the interaction of the game in progress. If I mess up a game, I spend time trying to figure out what I did wrong. I guess I'm one of the players."

Phoenix photos/Tom Levy

